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EVENTFUL DAY

The Message Now Ready for Congress.

Armed Intervention is Proposed to End Hostilities.

Succor for the Starving People Must Be Afforded.

INDEPENDENCE HAS TO WAIT.

Attitude of Congress Still a Matter of Doubt.

Great Efforts are Being Made to Keep it in Line.

Also Much Buttonholing Among Foreign Diplomats.

POLO IS PLAYING SOLITAIRE.

Uncertainty Regarding the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Unanimity Depends Upon Its Supporting the Executive.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
WASHINGTON, April 5.—That the President's message will go to Congress tomorrow is the best information obtainable in Washington this evening, though the kaleidoscope of international events appears to be moving so rapidly at Madrid as to make possible some new and possibly remarkable change in the aspect of affairs that will prevent this statement holding good.

The message is ready, making about seven thousand words, and has been approved by the Cabinet. It recommends armed intervention (but, so far as known, without stating that this should be immediate,) by the United States to prevent hostilities and afford succor for the starving people makes an argument against recognition of independence at this time, and leaves it clear that, in the opinion of the administration, it is the duty of this government to supervise the affairs of the island until, in the light of fuller and later knowledge, a stable government can be established. The attitude of Congress in this policy cannot be foretold in advance of its official promulgation in the President's message.

The day has been prolific of reports of mediation on the part of the European powers, but a summary of all the news on this point is that the powers of Europe cannot agree and that their interference would be unacceptable to the government of the United States. The safety of Gen. Lee, the Consul and other Americans in Cuba is a matter of concern to the State Department, but advice from Gen. Lee indicate that their removal from the island would take some time, and apparently showed that he did not share fully in the apprehension felt here.

Throughout the day unusual activity was manifest at the foreign embassies and legations representing the great powers of Europe. The representatives of these powers were kept fully advised from their foreign offices, and it was expected that a concerted movement would be made at almost any moment. About midday the British Ambassador went to the French Embassy and conferred with M. Cambon on the situation, and shortly afterward Count Vicinia, the Italian Charge d'Affaires, was at the British Embassy.

Again, at 5 o'clock it was understood that the French Ambassador and the Austrian Minister conferred with Sir Julian Pauncefote at the British Embassy. But while conferences were thus going on and apprehension was keen over an anticipated move, it could not be learned up to a late hour that any actual offer of mediation had eventuated. It certainly had not been made up to the close of office hours at the State Department.

The German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, appears to be the only one not actively participating in the conferences to-day, but there is reason to believe he is kept fully advised on the sentiments at Berlin concerning the Spanish situation. Accompanying the diplomatic comment was an undercurrent of suggestion that developments in Cuba were not unlooked for, and that the pressure of the powers and the Pope on Spain might yet bring about an armistice in which both Spanish troops and insurgents would participate. Viewed from the official standpoint here, the time for that has gone by, and there is little likelihood that the insurgents could be induced to lay down their arms, even for a time.

The Spanish Minister, Señor Polo y

Bernabe, did not take part in any of the diplomatic conferences, nor did he have occasion to visit the State Department during the day. If the negotiations have taken any new direction, it has been between Minister Woodford and the authorities at Madrid, and not at Washington.

At the Capitol today tremendous efforts were made to have Congress support the outlined policy of the President. A general belief was expressed when the House adjourned that a majority of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs were ready to support President McKinley's plan, and the impression prevailed that a revolution in line with the recommendations of the President would be reported from the committee.

There is a great deal of uncertainty regarding the Senate committee. An important conference of conservative Senators was held during the day, when it was determined that in case the Foreign Relations Committee did not report in accordance with the President's recommendations, there would be a long debate upon the resolution reported, and unanimous action by the Senate could not be expected.

Gen. Miles said today that the only regiment thus far ordered to Chickamauga was the Twenty-fifth Regiment of colored infantry, and so far as the present intentions are concerned, they are to stop there only temporarily on their way to Key West and Dry Tortugas, to which place they were originally ordered about ten days ago.

BULLY FOR JOHN BULL!

GREAT BRITAIN WILL NOT MONKEY WITH OUR PRESERVES.

Refuses to Join Other European Powers in an Attempt to Mediate on Behalf of Spain—Spills Their Scheme.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
LONDON, April 5.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Movement of the powers of Europe for a joint offer of mediation between the United States and Spain have received a severe and probably fatal rebuff in the form of a definite refusal upon the part of Great Britain to participate in it. Many conflicting and erroneous reports regarding the scheme to bring the Spanish-American question under the jurisdiction of the "concert of Europe" have emanated from the different European capitals. From the highest authority the Associated Press has obtained an outline of the details of the movement, as learned by London diplomats.

The project is distinctively a Spanish one, and was set on foot by two influential official and personal, the former request, from the good offices of the chancellors to prevent war, while the Queen Regent at Madrid personally to influence the sovereigns.

It is understood that the tenor of the communications were to the effect that Europeans interest in the United States and Spain terms "the pretensions of the United States to the right to interfere in colonial matters."

For once Austria was the prime mover in the suggested mediation, and by her counsel it was suggested to the British Foreign Office that the powers unite in a note to the United States and Spain offering to mediate in the dispute between those two countries.

Great Britain, however, definitely refused to join in the movement, stating in substance that the Cuban question did not concern her. While it was not actually announced that Great Britain sympathies with American intervention to end the war in Cuba, such sympathy is a fact.

Communications looking to mediation are still being exchanged between the continental powers, but they recognize that Great Britain's refusal to cooperate will rob the movement of much of its force.

The Emperor of Germany is unwilling that Germany should oppose the United States.

It is still uncertain whether the continental powers will finally offer to mediate. Now that Great Britain has cold-shouldered the matter, the diplomats do not believe the United States would accept such an offer, the combination being so evidently biased in favor of Spain that Spain would gladly submit her quarrel to such tribunal.

The chief importance of the movement, in the opinion of a diplomat who is conversant with the situation, is that it will probably have the effect of widening the cleavage between Great Britain and European nations, and of strengthening the growing sympathy for community of interests between the United States and Great Britain.

MAY DEFEAT EUROPE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Associated Press bulletin from London to-day, saying that Great Britain had finally declined to enter the concert of the powers, places a new and most important condition upon this European movement, and one which may fully defeat it. It has been known here that Great Britain was holding out most strenuously against any tender of mediation on the ground that it would look like outside pressure to force the hand of the United States. The attitude of Great Britain—and this view has been made known to the State Department—has been that the war in humanity at large.

LONG CONFERENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
MADRID, April 5.—The French Ambassador here, M. Patenotre, has had a long conference with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Gullon.

HOLY FATHER.

Pope Takes a Hand in the Cuban Game.

Archbishop Ireland Calls Upon Assistant Secretary Day.

Active Communication Begun Between Rome and Madrid.

The Vatican's Proposal is an Armistice for Cuba—President McKinley is Expected to Lend a Hand. But He May Fool Them.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
ROME, April 5, 5:10 p.m.—[By Atlantic Cable.] There has been an active exchange of telegrams this afternoon between the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Gullon, at Madrid and Mr. Merry del Val, the Pope's private chamberlain, with the view of drawing up, with the consent of the Pope, the exact terms of the armistice for Cuba, which will be proposed, it is said, by the Pope immediately after the terms are drawn up, and the hope is expressed at the Vatican that it will be agreed to by the authorities at Washington.

In clerical circles it appears to be understood that President McKinley may bring pressure to bear upon the insurgents to induce them to accept an armistice, and it is understood the Holy See will then exert similar influence through the Episcopacy in Cuba. It is hoped here that the armistice proposed will be definitely drawn up tomorrow or Thursday.

KEEPING THEIR SECRET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
ROME, April 5.—The Vatican authorities this evening absolutely refused to furnish any information relative to the dispatch which President McKinley is said to have sent to the Pope on the subject of the latter's mediation with Spain, and in which the President was represented as having outlined his views on the Cuban situation. The clerical organ, Osservatore Romano, is equally silent.

THE POPE'S FAILURE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
LONDON, April 5.—A special dispatch from Rome published here this afternoon, says a telegram received at the Vatican from the United States has announced the failure of the Pope's intervention. It says that President McKinley showed himself extremely sensitive of the initiative taken by

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

Points of the News in Today's Times.

[THE BUDGET—This morning's fresh telegraphic budget, received since dark last night, includes the principal Associated Press (or night) report, many exclusive Times dispatches, and a full commercial report, these together making 13,740 words or about 15 columns. In addition is a day report, not so fresh, of about 11,500 words—the whole making a mass of wired news aggregating the large volume of 25 columns—A large proportion of it relates to the impending war-cLOUD. A summary follows:]

The City—Pages 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14.

Changes in freight rates, mostly increases....Anglo-American call for Kotzebue Sound....Telegraph company thinks it is abused by Los Angeles....No salary for Justice's clerk....Insane centenarian....Death record of March....Police Commission in a quandary over the Gillett case....Telegraph companies want amendments to conduit ordinance. Confidences operators arrested....Murderer Arthur content with life imprisonment....Burglars sent to prison....Pioneers tell stories of early days....Volunteer Reserve Committee will proceed to enroll....Patriotic action of festa committee....Domestic trouble transferred from Redlands to a hotel corridor in Los Angeles....Drunken man with a pistol stampedes a neighborhood....Highwayman arrested.

Southern California—Page 13.

Santa Ana sewer bonds sold to a Boston firm....Steam-railway concession granted along the San Diego water front....Board of Education and County Supervisors meet at San Bernardino....Important opinion read....Electric-road franchise at Riverside. Pessimistic view of deciduous-fruit prospects from Redlands to Whittier. Farmers' Institute meets....Local club to be organized....Town Trustees meet in Ventura....Reports read....Edmund R. Burke, elected Mayor of Santa Barbara....Interesting paper on "Intelligent Patriotism" read before the Twilight Club at Pasadena. Schooner Penelope to sail for Alaska from San Pedro.

Financial and Commercial—Page 11.

Cattle sales at Kansas City and Chicago....Boston stocks price list....Oil transactions....Corn at Liverpool....New York stock market almost stagnant....London exchange dull with Americans in better demand....California dried fruit....New York 'change to keep open Good Friday....Wool market very dull....Chicago and coast produce quotations.

the pontiff, but it was impossible for him to overcome the prejudice, even though it may be unjust, entertained by a majority of the American people against the Vatican's intervention in political affairs.

LATER—The message from the United States to the Pope, which is alleged to have been sent by President McKinley, added that he was opposed to war now, as in the past, and would still do all possible to avoid having recourse to such a "lamentable expedient," which he considered to be "unworthy of civilized countries," but he could not do so against the sentiment of the nation, which claimed the independence of Cuba and a cessation of the horrors which have been going on for three years in the island.

IRELAND'S SECRET.

The Archbishop is Secretly Housed at Washington.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
WASHINGTON, April 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the Herald says Archbishop Ireland is so secretly housed here that only those whom he desires to see can get at him. He has been here since Friday. He sees no one except those with whom he has business. If he succeeds, he will be the greatest figure in the Catholic church in this country, and his influence will be practically unlimited, both in America and with the Vatican.

It is a peaceful mission, but includes "peace with honor." Naturally the exact terms of his negotiations are kept a profound secret. For ecclesiastical reasons, as well as political, it was determined that Mr. Martineau, apostolic delegate, should not be called into this matter in any manner whatever. Not a line has passed between the Vatican and the delegation concerning the proposed mediation of the Pope. In the future, as in the past, he will have nothing to do with it.

Archbishop Ireland will remain in the city for several days, during which he will have entire charge of the matter.

SEES DAY ABOUT IT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
WASHINGTON, April 5.—Archbishop Ireland came to the State Department at 12:30 o'clock today. He evidently had arranged for the call beforehand and was expected, for he was shown at once into Assistant Secretary Day's room. To reporters who asked his mission, Archbishop Ireland was evasive, and said he came simply to pay his respects.

EXPECTING A NOTE.

Assistant Secretary Day said at noon that there had been no mediation or intervention of other powers.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

MADRID, April 5.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Gullon, in an interview just obtained, said the Spanish government is expecting the speedy arrival of a note from the Vatican, in which the Pope would indicate the plan he proposes to terminate the present situation.

There is still much confusion and discussion in regard to the initiative of the papal intervention. The facts are as called to the Associated Press.

The only suggestions made to Spain are those which the United States Minister, Gen. Woodford, presented at last Tuesday's conference. Those suggestions looked to an armistice to be offered by Spain in order that permanent

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

WAR ORDERS.

Flying Squadron to Move on the Canaries.

Navy Department's Campaign is Now Well Developed.

Formal Declaration of Hostilities Will Be Waived.

ISLANDS TO BE SEIZED.

Torpedo Fleet to Be Taken or Destroyed.

Brush With the Spanish Squadron May also Follow.

Operations to Be Carried into the Enemy's Country.

CAPT. SAMPSON TO ASSIST.

Active Preparations to Fortify Porto Rico—Warships Flying in the Track of Passenger Vessels. Talk of a Surprise.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Times' Washington special says the flying squadron, in command of Commodore Schley, will move on the Canaries within twenty-four or forty-eight hours. This is the programme of the Navy Department. It is both a reply to the dispatch of the Spanish torpedo flotilla and fleet of cruisers toward our shores, and a preliminary to a decisive blow at the sea power of Spain. This is the first positive war order issued. It was sent today, and the commander of the flying squadron now knows he is to make the first move, and will be expected to strike the first blow of the war with Spain. The squadron will sail directly for the Canaries, crossing and blocking in its course the path of the torpedo flotilla and the Spanish cruiser fleet.

The plan of operation is as follows: The flying squadron will not await an actual declaration of war, nor recognition by Congress that a state of war existed since the blowing-up of the Maine, nor even the adoption by the two houses of a resolution authorizing forcible intervention by this country in the affairs of Cuba.

If Schley's squadron meets the flotilla it will capture and destroy it. If it meets the cruiser fleet, the squadron will also fight it. It will, whether it meets either of these fleets, proceed to its destination, the Canaries. These islands will be made the base of the operations of this country against Spain, and they will be captured at once and be supplied with coal and munitions for the fleets of the United States.

If the torpedo flotilla escapes the squadron, Schley has orders to proceed to the Canaries without the loss of time in searching the Atlantic for these fugitive boats, and seize the Canaries as soon as possible and hold them for the purpose in view.

A part of the plan consists in co-operation at once of the fleet under Capt. Sampson with the flying squadron, and as soon as the latter starts for the Canaries Sampson will sail for Havana, seal up that harbor with a few vessels and pass on to meet the two Spanish squadrons.

GOT OUR CIPHER.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
MADRID, April 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The newspapers here are full of mysterious hints about a terrible surprise that awaits the United States in the event of war. This is a mere bluff. It is true that a few Spanish shipowners have intimated a desire for privateering commissions, but the American blockade of Cuba will prevent Spain from coaling the ships and leave her powerless to operate on our coasts. It is lunacy for President McKinley to send secret messages to Woodford, for the Spanish Foreign Office possesses a copy of the American State Department cipher. Our legation at this moment is swarming with Spanish subjects who are in the employ of the United States.

FORTIFYING PORTO RICO.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
NEW YORK, April 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A World special from San Juan de Porto Rico, says the Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, from Havana, arrived there today. The officers were much surprised to hear that the Spanish torpedo flotilla had been turned back to Cape Verde Islands. It is believed there the two warships were to act as convoys for



the torpedo fleet, and that both would attack the United States fleet at Key West. Active preparations are being made and the place is being fortified. No American is permitted near the forts or warships. The censorship of dispatches is very rigid.

**PROWLING AROUND.**  
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
LONDON, April 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special from here to New York says one or two Spanish warships are prowling about off Queenstown in the track of vessels plying between the United States and Great Britain.

**POPE DOWNHEARTED.**  
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
NEW YORK, April 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A World special from Rome says on high authority that the Pope's intervention was brought from a latent personal idea into actuality by suggestions from the Emperor of Austria, and the proposal for a Cuban armistice was urged by the Pope's nephew, Camillo Pecci, whose wife is a wealthy Cuban lady. The Pope realizes an armistice is almost impossible to arrange. He is downhearted.

**PRESSURE ON SPAIN.**  
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
BERLIN, April 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Great interest is excited in diplomatic circles here by what seems authentic reports tonight that the Emperor of Austria and Count Goluchowski are exerting every effort to induce Spain to accede to American demands all along the line. The hope has not been altogether abandoned that Spain will finally yield.

**MATTER OF PRICE.**  
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, April 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Chilean cruiser O'Higgins was taken over tonight by the Chilean Naval Commission, without speed or gun trials. It is believed by this commission that the acquisition of this ship by the United States is only a matter of price. The Chileans are also treating with Spain.

**SUSPICIOUS FACTS.**  
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
HAVANA, April 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Careful investigation proves that buoy No. 4 was not used during two months prior to the Maine's arrival. The Assistant Superintendent of Havana's Harbor Commission went to the arsenal for a mine-detonating cable about a month before the Maine's arrival. Before the arrival of the mine-detonating cable the Harbor Commission was dredging a place for its emplacement and operation. For the last two weeks the work was day and night. Electric light was needed, and the assistant superintendent in charge of the dredge asked the local electric light plant managers the cost of furnishing it. The answer showed great expense, for a long submarine cable was necessary. The superintendent well knew the Spanish arsenal, its contents and their uses. He said: "Would a mine cable do?"

He was answered "Yes." Then he said there was plenty of it in the arsenal. Next day he told the electric-light people that all such submarine cable had been used up. So a small electric plant was put upon the dredge itself, and the night work went on without shore connections. Had there been any submarine cables in the arsenal, it is very certain that it would have been forthcoming. It was government work. Where was this cable used. Spain must answer, and Spain must say why no other ships have been anchored to what their pilot called buoy No. 4, or there can be but one answer to the question, who blew up the Maine?

## WHY IT IS WAR.

**THOUGHTFUL ARTICLE ON THE NEED FOR FORCIBLE ACTION.**

All Peaceful Efforts Toward Ending the Dastardly Condition of Affairs in Cuba Have Failed. Spain's Responsibility.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
NEW YORK, April 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Tribune's Washington special says that the apparent failure of all attempts on the part of friendly European powers to induce Spain to acknowledge defeat in Cuba and to end the wasting and barbaric warfare which has devastated that unhappy island, leaves little basis tonight for the hope that peaceful relations can longer be maintained between Spain and the United States.

Though war is not likely to be declared at once as a result of the Spanish Cabinet's persistence in maintaining the struggle in Cuba, which can only prolong a reign of misery and disorder there, yet the inadequacy of Spanish efforts to restore a stable civil administration and protect American lives and property in Cuba and the disappointing character of the promises for future offered by the Sagasta government, have finally forced the United States to assume a coercive attitude which, in default of an absolute surrender on Spain's part, must speedily entail war.

This attitude, assumed only after every other peaceful resource had been exhausted, involves the submission by the President, with the express sanction of Congress, of an ultimatum to Spain, insisting on the immediate withdrawal of her land and naval forces from Cuba. Should this ultimatum be rejected by the Madrid government, the President, under instructions from Congress, is to employ the military and naval strength of this country to expel Spanish troops from the island.

This programme has now been more or less definitely arranged between the President and the leaders in the two branches of Congress. The long-expected Spanish correspondence and the message which accompanies it are to go to the Capitol tomorrow, unless the fear prevails that the safety of the American citizens now awaiting de-

portation from Spanish territory may be endangered by two speedy action in Washington.

The message will deal exclusively with the efforts of American diplomacy for two years or more past to mitigate the horrors of war in Cuba, and obtain from Spain by friendly representation guarantees of the restoration of order and protection of American property and interests. It will show that, instead of being mitigated, the barbarities inflicted upon a non-combatant population have, until within a very recent period, been steadily intensified, and the failure of the Spanish authorities to maintain a stable civil administration and afford protection to life and commerce has become gradually more and more pronounced.

The starvation of thousands of non-combatants through the operation of the policy of reconcentration; the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor, and the wholesale stoppage of trade and industry in many parts of the island will be cited and urged as evidence of the total breakdown of Spanish authority in Cuba, and the virtual return of many of its provinces to a state of political and civil anarchy.

It will be shown that Spain, refusing to admit her inability longer to control the island and withholding concessions which alone offer hope of revival of civil order and restoration of peace and tranquility, and falling to offer reparation for the loss of American lives and property, has fully and fairly justified this country in intervening, by armed force if necessary, to end a situation which has become intolerable in American eyes, if not in the eyes of the whole civilized world.

Positive intervention is therefore expected to be recommended by the President as the true and necessary American policy. But intervention on such broadly humanitarian and political grounds involves obvious responsibilities on this country's part to see the last state of the island shall not become worse, politically and materially, than its first.

The Spanish flag hauled down, it will behoove the intervening power to have no other raised which does not guarantee the permanent return of peace and civil order. Recognition of the independence of Cuba is, therefore, not to be recommended as an expedient for the present, this country assuming the sole burden of assuring the pacification of the island by the expulsion of Spanish troops. Such, in outline, is understood to-night to be the drift of the policy to be elaborated in the President's forthcoming message.

**TO TAKE OFF AMERICANS.**  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
HAVANA, April 5.—The Bache and the Blake arrived this morning from Key West to take American citizens to the United States who do not desire to remain in the island. It appears that the yellow fever prohibitions are modified in Florida only so far as Americans are concerned.

All the newspapers accept the reported mediation of the Pope as a certainty, believing that the danger of rupture is averted.

**FLEET FOR REFUGEE.**  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
WASHINGTON, April 5.—The United States government has dispatched a fleet of six vessels to Havana to transport Consul-General Lee and all the United States consular officers, together with all Americans now in Havana and vicinity, who desire to leave the island of Cuba. The names of the vessels are the Bache, the Fern and the Mangrove, all government tenders; the Olive and the Mascotte of the Plant system, and the steamship City of Key West, which have also been chartered and form a part of this fleet.

In addition to these vessels, Consul-General Lee is authorized to charter as many other merchant vessels now lying in Havana harbor as he may deem necessary for the safe transport of American citizens.

**PORT SHERIDAN TROOPS.**  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
CHICAGO, April 6.—The Times-Herald says: "Port Sheridan soldiers will move tonight at midnight, unless contrary orders are received. The news is given out by one in authority, but who will not be quoted. The 500 or more soldiers of the Fourth Regiment at Port Sheridan will be on their way south. It is said, by dawn Thursday, it is said on the same authority that the regiment will go probably to Chattanooga."

**ITALY SELLS BOATS.**  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
NEW YORK, April 6.—A dispatch from Rome says that the Italian government has sold three first-class torpedo boats to the United States, and denies that Spain has been able to obtain the Italian warship Garibaldi.

**PREMIERE DEMONSTRATION.**  
Mexicans Celebrate the Reported Declaration of War.  
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
EL PASO (Tex.), April 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A dispatch from Aguas Calientes, one of the principal cities of Mexico, says that a report that the United States had declared war against Spain was circulated there yesterday, and the news was received with every manifestation of joy by the entire population, the event being celebrated in the evening by bonfires and displays of fireworks.

Travelers from Mexico say this is illustrative of the sentiment throughout the republic. The Spaniards in Mexico, while wealthy as a class, are few in numbers. The sympathies of the masses of the Mexicans are strongly with the United States.

**MONEY AND MEN.**  
Michigan Legislature to Introduce Bills to Secure Both.  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
LANSING (Mich.), April 5.—Two bills are now being prepared in the office of the Michigan general which will be introduced in the State Legislature as soon as the Governor by special message, brings it within the scope of

that body to legislate on subjects other than those which were named in its call for a special session.

The first bill will provide for an appropriation of \$500,000 to place the State on a war footing, and it will be similar in terms to the law of 1891, by which an appropriation of \$1,000,000 was made for war purposes. The bill will provide for the issue of bonds for a term not exceeding twenty years, probably 15 per cent, to be issued as the money is required.

The second bill provides for increasing the membership of the Michigan National Guard to 150 men per company, the present law limiting the membership to 80 men and three commissioned officers.

The Governor will, it is understood, pave the way for the action of the Legislature upon these bills by a special message to be read when the next Legislature convenes tonight. Arrangements have been made for the equipment of the State naval reserves, the number to be increased to 300.

**CONSULS RESIGN.**  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
LONDON, April 5.—A special dispatch from Barcelona says the United States Consulate there is guarded by police and the United States Consul and Vice-Consul at Carthagena, who are both said to be Spaniards, have resigned.

According to the Congressional Directory, C. Molina is United States Consul and Alberto Molina is United States Vice-Consul at Carthagena.

## A REVOLT BREWING.

CONGRESS LIKELY TO HAVE A WAR OF ITS OWN.

Two Factions in the Senate—One for Independence With Intervention and the Other for Intervention Alone—Conflict of Opinion in the House.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
WASHINGTON, April 5.—A debate which occurred in the executive session of the Senate late this afternoon would indicate that no matter what was the character of the resolution to come from the Committee on Foreign Relations, the resolution would cause a serious and perhaps prolonged discussion. It emphasized the fact that there are two elements in the Senate—one for independence with intervention, and the other for intervention alone, and these two factions will fight vigorously for their ideas.

The relations of the United States with Spain was the uppermost topic in the executive session, and constitute the subject of many conferences among Senators. The activity was due to the announcement that the President's message would recommend the adoption of a policy looking to intervention in Cuba on the part of the executive branch of the government rather than the recognition of independence, and to an effort to make smooth the way for the reception of such a report.

The executive session developed the fact that much opposition would be made to the acceptance of a policy in line with the President's desires. The question was raised by Senator Allen, who made a long speech predicting much dissatisfaction in the country at large with a policy on the part of the Executive that did not go to the extent of giving the Cubans their entire independence of the mother country.

Senator Allen was followed by other Senators in the same line, and the fact was made very evident that if the Committee on Foreign Relations should bring in a resolution merely complying with the President's request, and stopping short of a declaration for independence, there would be an effort in the Senate to amend it so as to accomplish this end.

A resolution was offered that the entire Cuban question should be considered behind closed doors on account of the probability of utterances which would afford information to the enemy. This proposition was debated, but without reaching a conclusion.

While the Senate was in executive session a formidable Senatorial element was considering what would be done in case resolutions should be reported providing for recognition of independence. This faction was composed of what is known as the conservative element on the Republican side of the Senate.

The conference was held in Senator Aldrich's committee room and among those present were Senators Hanna, Platt of Connecticut, Spooner, Hale, Fairbanks and Aldrich. Senator Allison was also there for a brief time. A general purpose was expressed to oppose the adoption of any report that would recommend a recognition of Cuban independence and that did not, indeed, confine itself to the support of the President's recommendation for intervention only.

Later in the day Senators Allison and Aldrich had a prolonged conference with Senators Davis, Frye and Lodge, of the Committee on Foreign Relations. These members of the Foreign Committee were able to assure the other Senators that no effort would be made to report the resolution tomorrow or on the same day on which the message should be received, but they could not give the same assurance as to the character of the resolution.

The prevailing opinion among Senators is that the committee will recede from its position, both for independence and intervention, and report a resolution in accordance with the President's recommendation for intervention alone, but this is not certain.

Of three members of the committee seen, all classed as pro-Cuban, Senator Frye announced himself satisfied with intervention; Senator Foraker announced that he would not favor the change; Senator Davis refused to commit himself. Senator Lodge had previously said that he would support the President's position. There was no Cabinet meeting at the White House, but several members spent the evening with the President and Mrs. McKinley.

It is said at the White House that "All Americans will be well cared for."

**A MARKED CONFLICT.**  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
WASHINGTON, April 5.—Among the Republicans of the House there seems a marked conflict of opinion as to whether, in the event the President recommends intervention only and not the recognition of the independence of Cuba, they will accede to his view of the question. The same conflict exists among the Republicans of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Some of the radicals who engaged in the movement to force immediate action seem inclined to disavow the report that the President will not recommend the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

In the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, Mr. Smith of Michigan, and Mr. Heatwole of Minnesota, Republicans, are for independence, and Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania, Mr. Cousins of Iowa, Mr. Gillette of Massachusetts, and Mr. Henry of Indiana, for intervention. The President makes that recommendation, and Messrs. Quigg of New York, and Pearson of North Carolina, in doubt. The solid Democratic minority will be for independence, with Mr. Newlands of Silverite, in doubt.

## POLO IS HOPEFUL.

HIS JUDGMENT INCLINES HIM TO BELIEVE IN PEACE.

Authentic Interview With the Spanish Minister—Thinks Earnestness and Strength Should Be Tempered With Calm Judgment.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Spanish Minister, Señor Polo y Bernabe, was seen at the Spanish Legation today and consented to talk on the present condition of affairs. He spoke freely and at times with intense earnestness. The interview is authoritative throughout.

"I am still hopeful of peace," said he, "that may seem optimistic at a moment when such passions are aroused, such naval and military operations are going on and when the current of public sentiment seems to be that war is inevitable. I cannot say that I base my view that peace will prevail upon any direct or official information. On the contrary I express by individual judgment based solely on the conviction that in these enlightened days two self-respecting nations, made up of men and women of high aspirations and noble instincts, cannot and will not resort to that last and brutal expedient of war. It would be too wanton, too criminal, too offensive to all the dictates of civilization and Christianity for such an awful consequence to be brought about."

"To be sure, I cannot close my eyes to certain obvious circumstances existing both here and in Spain. At times these inclined me to share the popular view that the relations between the two countries were fast approaching an irreconcilable issue. And yet at no time has it seemed to me, nor does it seem, that the issue has progressed beyond the bounds of a reasonable and just settlement, alike honorable to both governments."

After presenting the case of Spain in a dispassionate manner, the Minister added: "Despite the animosities aroused, I believe that calm counsel will yet prevail, and that the United States and Spain will be able to solve this problem on a basis just and honorable to all concerned and without recourse to arms. I fully recognize the earnestness, patriotism and intense vigor of the American people, but I feel that it is not improper for me to suggest that at such a profoundly solemn moment, earnestness and strength should be tempered with calm judgment and a disposition to look at both sides of the question and not alone to one side."

**TROOPS FOR CANARIES.**

Cheered by the Crew of a French Training Ship.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
MADRID, April 5.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Two companies of artillery and two battalions of chasseurs sailed for the Canaries today. The crew of the French training ship Iphigene cheered the departing troops, who, with the crowds on the quays, warmly reciprocated, making a Franco-Spanish demonstration.

**RED CROSS SOCIETY.**

Supplies for Starving Cubans Safe in Its Custody.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
NEW YORK, April 5.—It is stated at the office of the Cuban Central Relief Committee that the real reason for the departure of the Red Cross forces from this country three weeks ago was that this country had been passed upon by the Cabinet today, it might immediately be sent in. It was positively announced, however, at the White House that it would not be submitted today.

**ARMED INTERVENTION.**  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
WASHINGTON, April 5.—It is generally understood at the capital that the President will recommend armed intervention, but not the independence of Cuba. The sentiment among the Republican members of the House is strongly in favor of this intervention and the recognition of Cuban independence, and that the Maine affair be brought in prominently in the resolutions. Some of the Democrats want the whole action of the United States predicated upon the blowing up of the Maine. There is a general desire among the Republicans to prevent a divergence in two sets of resolutions if possible, and if absolute unity of action can be obtained, a movement will be made to have the resolutions passed in the House without debate.

"Action without debate," said Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, "would be the strongest and most dignified response we could make to Spain's refusal to accede to our demands. It would show that the House and the American people are absolutely united."

**NO EUROPEAN INTERFERENCE.**

The Administration Wisely Decides to Reject Mediation.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
NEW YORK, April 5.—European interference in American affairs will not be tolerated by President McKinley, says the Washington correspondent of the Herald. There will be no mediation of the differences between the United States and Spain, for the administration will not accept it.

Believing such acceptance might establish a precedent for future interferences in questions to which the United States may be a party and in line with the historic policy enunciated by President Monroe, opposing European meddling with affairs affecting this government, the adminis-

tration has decided that if there is to be mediation it must be with Spain for the independence of Cuba, and not mediation between the United States and Spain.

**NEW AUXILIARY CRUISERS.**  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
NEW YORK, April 5.—It is admitted by officials that the cost of the ten vessels purchased yesterday will be about \$5,000,000, says a Washington correspondent of the Herald.

Capt. Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, is preparing the batteries to be placed aboard these ships, and Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn is considering the points to which the vessels may be sent in order that the work of transforming them may be expedited as quickly as possible.

It is the expectation of the officials who are working night and day, that they will be able to place the ships in commission within three weeks. Crews will be collected for the vessels, and they will be able to start on their way to sea by the end of the month.

Orders were telegraphed to convert into auxiliary men-of-war without delay the yachts and tugs purchased on Saturday last. The list includes the yacht Josephine, which will be converted at League Island; the yacht Sovereign, which is at the New York navy yard, the steam lighters Saturn and Irrawaddy, which will be converted into transports at the New York navy yard; the lighters Lebanon, which is at Boston, and the R. W. Wilcox, which is at the Pensacola navy yard.

**"EMINENT SPANIARD'S" REGRET.**

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
LONDON, April 5.—The Paris correspondent of the Times gives a conversation he has had with an "eminent Spaniard," in which the "eminent Spaniard" is said to have spoken with some bitterness, expressing the belief that "nowadays it is hopeless for any weak state to expect help from a strong one, and, therefore, Spain must rely upon herself."

**OUR "FAT MORSEL."**

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
BERLIN, April 5.—The Berliner Post says: "The attempts at joint European mediation between Spain and the United States failed, owing to a divergence of views. Emperor William declined to mix himself in the affair. It is doubtful if the United States, at the Pope's word, will consent to have a fat morsel torn from its grasp."

**DISPATCH THAT FAILED.**  
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
LONDON, April 5.—Owing to the strict censorship, dispatches are coming very irregular from Madrid. Late tonight the following was received, having been filed at Madrid at 8:30 last (Monday) evening:

"Up to 5 p.m. this (Monday) evening no reply from President McKinley has been communicated to the Spanish government. No armistice has yet been proclaimed. It is understood that all Spain is waiting for the assurance of the withdrawal of the American warships after Spain grants."

The remainder was stricken out by the censor.

**AMERICANS IN HAVANA.**

Gen. Lee Fears for Their Safety if War is Declared.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
WASHINGTON, April 5.—A Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee said the delay asked for by Gen. Lee to get the Americans off the island, he understands, will not entail a delay in the transmission of the President's message to Congress, and a prominent member of the House said this afternoon that so far as the administration is concerned no delay is desired beyond today for the transmission of the message. He said:

"If Gen. Lee believes the safety of Americans in Havana would be imperiled, we must wait. We cannot be responsible for a massacre. But the fact that Gen. Lee fears the possibility of such a thing shows the kind of people we are dealing with."

Some of the House leaders are conferring this afternoon with the members of the Foreign Relations Committee to secure unity of action in the resolutions to be passed by both houses as the response to the President's message.

**VESSELS DISPATCHED FOR THEM.**

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
WASHINGTON, April 5.—Members of

the House have been informed that vessels have been dispatched to Havana to take off Gen. Lee and his consular officers, as well as all Americans who desire to leave the island.

**NEEDS SEVERAL DAYS.**

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
WASHINGTON, April 5.—Information received at the State Department from Consul-General Lee at Havana does not indicate that he regards himself or the other consular officials in Cuba in any special danger at this time, and in reply to the suggestion that it might be expedient for him to hasten his departure, he has informed the department that about ten days would be necessary for the Consuls to get to the island to arrange for their departure, except in case of emergency.

No definite action has yet been taken in regard to the removal of the Consuls. But it seems probable that they will be recalled within the next day or two. The government has given Gen. Lee instructions to see to the safety of our Consuls and post-American officials in Cuba, and has given him full authority to do whatever expense is necessary, including the hire of vessels that may be necessary to secure this end.

Secretary Long was asked late this afternoon if he had received any address from Havana indicating a necessity for the removal of the Consuls, to which he replied that the message will go to Congress tomorrow.

**GOT A MOVE ON.**

A Day of Lively Conferences at the Spanish Capital.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
MADRID, April 5.—[By Atlantic Cable.] This has been another day of conferences, Cabinet Ministers and Ambassadors flying back and forth, and many of them, including the British Ambassador, arriving at the United States Legation.

At this hour there seems to be every indication of the United States securing what she asked for at last week's conference, and which, in spite of the counter proposals, have been the sole basis for American negotiations.

**AUDIENCE WITH THE QUEEN.**

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
MADRID, April 5, 2 p.m.—The Premier, Senor Sagasta, on leaving the palace, after an audience with the Queen Regent, announced to the newspaper representatives that the rumors that the Cabinet dissensions in regard to the crisis were greatly unfounded. Senor Sagasta added that no cabinet council will be necessary today unless fresh information came to hand from Rome or Washington, the Spanish government today having received no dispatches except the telegram from the Spanish Minister in Washington, which the tone of the American public opinion and diplomatic rumors.

The Pape Nuncio had a conference with the Queen Regent this morning. The object of the conference is not known.

**MORE DELAY IN SPAIN.**

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
MADRID, April 4, Midnight.—Inner political circles tonight are agreed that the situation is critical. Up to 10 o'clock this evening the Spanish government had not replied to the final proposition of the United States which was presented this afternoon.

**SIR JULIAN'S MOVE.**

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
WASHINGTON, April 5.—At 11 o'clock today Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, drove to the French embassy and had a long conference with M. Cambon, the French Ambassador. It is believed, in regard to the suggested concert of the powers on the Cuban question. The nature of Sir Julian's representations are unknown, but it was the first official move in diplomatic circles here.

**WILL STEER DIOGENES.**

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]  
LONDON, April 5.—Lieut. John Knapp took command of the new American cruiser Diogenes today, transferring the command of the new American torpedo boat Somers to Acting Ensign Hazleton. The Diogenes will proceed to Weymouth tomorrow, and the two vessels will sail for New York together. It is feared they will be unable to start before Friday, as the Diogenes must take on a cargo of ammunition at Weymouth.

## HOTELS, RESORTS AND CAFES.

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HOTEL DEL MONTE—

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and until further notice, Hotel del Monte will be conducted by both the



## HOLY FATHER.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

peace might be negotiated between Spain and the insurgents.

It may be said on absolute authority that President McKinley has made no suggestion to Spain through any channel except the United States Minister here. The Spanish government admits that the United States government has never asked for or suggested the mediation of the Pope, and regret is expressed that a misunderstanding should have arisen.

There is great activity in all departments here, even at this late hour at night, apparently indicating that important events are imminent. At the United States Legation, Gen. Woodford and his entire staff are still busily at work.

## VATICAN SUASION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Regarding the intervention of the Pope between the United States and Spain, it can be again reiterated that no such proposal had been made to this government, and that if there is to be any mediation it must be between Spain and the insurgents, and that any suggestion the Vatican can exert should be directed at Madrid.

Archbishop Ireland was in Washington last week, and informally, knowing no formal and direct proposition would be made at all, he was, as stated by the Associated Press last Friday night, urged the President to adopt as pacificatory an attitude as possible, but, as stated, did not go beyond this.

## LEO'S GOOD OFFICES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

ROME, April 5.—It is authoritatively said that the Pope's proposed terms are such as can be accepted by Spain, and are supported by the United States Minister, Gen. Woodford, to forward them to President McKinley. The Pope's initiative is based wholly on the fact that Spain when she asked for the good offices of the powers, also asked for the Pope's good offices. The intervention of the Pope has thus far been confined to efforts to bring about an armistice between Spain and the insurgents.

## HIS HOLINESS WIRE'S AGAIN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, April 5.—According to a special dispatch from Rome, the Pope is "disappointed" at the reception of his overtures in America, but is not discouraged. The dispatch adds: "This morning His Holiness dispatched a special messenger to the Archbishop Ireland, urging increased efforts in the interest of peace and further immediate representations to President McKinley at the reception of the Pope's message. The messenger was called for this afternoon, Archbishop Keane and Mr. O'Connell will attend."

## GIBBONS HOPES FOR PEACE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

BALTIMORE, April 5.—Cardinal Gibbons was asked today about his reported interview with President McKinley yesterday in regard to the mediation of the Pope in the trouble between Spain and the United States. He said: "There is not a word of truth in it. I have not seen the President for some time. Nevertheless, I hope for peace, and today, I would say, the outlook appears to be better."

## HOME-MADE WARSHIPS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

Union Iron Works Constructing a Torpedo Boat and Battleship.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The torpedo boat for the United States navy now in course of construction at the Union Iron Works will be launched early in June and be ready for active service early in August. This 240-ton boat will have a speed of thirty knots an hour, and will be fitted with torpedoes, one 4-inch gun and two rapid-fire machine guns.

The steamship St. Paul, built for the Alaska Commercial Company, will be launched at the Union Iron Works tomorrow.

The battleship Wisconsin will be launched early next year at the same place, and will be finished within the time specified by the contract.

## RESTIVE SENATORS.

Foreign Relations Committee Declined to Wait Another Day.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations met today for the special purpose of deciding whether the committee should make its report on the Cuban situation today or postpone that action until the President's message shall be received. There is great impatience over the delay on the part of some of the members of the committee, notably Senator Fry, who has urged that every day of postponement was valuable time lost. These Senators wanted to report Monday, and they were restrained with great difficulty on the promise that the message in all probability would be sent today.

Other members of the committee, while quite anxious, felt that the President should be given the time absolutely necessary to prepare his message, and later have shown a disposition to extend the delay so as to get our Consul out of Cuba safely. This latter necessity was urged upon the committee quite strenuously today, and had a perceptible effect in influencing its members. Senator Davis had seen Assistant Secretary Day by appointment previous to the meeting of the committee, and was quite positive assurance that the way would be entirely clear for the message to be sent tomorrow.

Senator Fry also had a conference with the President and, it is understood, showed a disposition to allow time absolutely necessary to take care of the Consul.

In view of all the circumstances, the committee lost little time in reaching a conclusion today to delay its report until the message should be received tomorrow. The document will be referred to the committee immediately upon his presentation in the Senate, and it will be reported back to the Senate as promptly as circumstances will permit.

The only circumstance that may change the determination of the committee to report in favor of independence and intervention is the possibility of the President's recommending a contrary course. Such a recommendation would cause the committee to stop and reflect, and might have the effect of changing its course.

The Committee on Foreign Relations has not so far considered in detail the possibility of having to change the firm of the resolution already agreed upon, for the reason that the members believe that the message will be of a character to leave them perfectly free to act as they have already resolved to do. They profess to be without positive information as to what course the President will pursue, but some express the opinion that he will recommend intervention without recognition of independence, and that he should do so. Others of the members of the committee would be willing to change the verdict already agreed upon for the reason that recognition might lead to more negotiations.

Senator Lodge is one of the Cuban sympathizers on the committee who would support a change to comply with a Presidential recommendation. "I think," he said today, "that we ought

to present a solid front in whatever we do, and I am quite willing to follow the President's leadership in the matter."

Outside of the committee, the opinion among some of the President's best friends in the Senate is that he will make no recommendation at all, but that he will confine himself to a full presentation of the situation, giving a review of the diplomatic negotiations, together with a delineation of the conditions in Cuba, and then place the matter in the hands of Congress, with the assurance that he will execute the will of Congress, whatever it may be. In that event there is no doubt that the committee will report a resolution agreed upon by it, and now the intention of the committee not to attempt to bring in its report before Thursday.

## WHITE'S OPINION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Senator White was in the Senate today for the first time in a month, having just returned from California. He expressed the opinion that no resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence under circumstances of considerable debate, Senator White is a firm believer in the prerogative of the President to recognize independence, and with others, will contend that Congress cannot with propriety interfere in the matter.

## CALLED ON WOODFORD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

MADRID, April 5, 6:30 a.m.—The German and Austrian Ambassadors have just visited the United States Minister, Gen. Woodford, after which they called upon the Queen Regent. There are no developments as yet, pending the reply from Washington.

## CABINET CONFERENCE.

## UNUSUAL DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING DETAILS OF IT.

President's Message Discussed Quite Fully—No Recommendation as to the Independence of Cuba—Important Reason Therefor.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Cabinet meeting today was not of unusual duration, but extreme difficulty was encountered in obtaining details concerning it. A Cabinet officer, however, authorized this much: The situation on the Spanish side remains unchanged. The President's message is practically completed, and is now being copied. The present purpose is to send it to Congress tomorrow. The message and the general condition of affairs was discussed, of course, quite freely, but no changes had appeared which required any elaborate discussion.

After the Cabinet meeting it was learned that it is practically settled that in his forthcoming message the President will not make any recommendation looking to the immediate recognition of Cuban independence. The withholding of this recommendation is not, however, based upon the fact, as the President views it, that the insurgents have not established an independent government, but upon the fact, as the President views it, that the United States, under the well-defined principles of international law, is taking such a step.

It is urged in support of this view that by recognizing Cuba as an independent government, the United States would incur certain disadvantages. In case this government should take possession of the island, and the insurgents should see fit to inflict capital punishment upon members of the present Autonomist government, the United States would be bound to prevent any action against them, they might have special enmity, this government, having recognized their independence, would then be powerless to prevent any action the Cuban government might see fit to take. The better and safer way, it is argued, would be for the United States to take more than a match for Dwyer, and prevent further bloodshed and administer its affairs, or at least supervise its administration in the interest of justice and humanity until Spain and Cuba themselves, if possible, have settled the whole question. What further action shall be taken will be dictated by the facts and conditions as they present themselves.

The situation of our Consul officers was thought, required that care be exercised on their behalf. The Cabinet had this matter under discussion. What conclusions were reached cannot be stated, but it is known that arrangements have been perfected by which they are to leave the island within a very short time.

The delay was recorded today from Minister Woodford expressing the regret of the Spanish Cabinet that the erroneous dispatch had been published that the Pope had agreed to mediate between Spain and the United States at the suggestion of this country.

## ITS WORK DONE.

Capt. Sampson Authorized to Dissolve the Court of Inquiry.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The last chapter in the history of the court of inquiry which investigated the loss of the battleship Maine, was written at the Navy Department today in a form of a letter to Capt. Sampson, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, notifying him that the department had no further instructions to give in regard to work devolving upon the court, and authorizing him, at his discretion, to dissolve the court and thus end its official existence.

## UNCLE SAM REFUSED.

Will Keep the Fleet at Key West.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The statement was made today by a public man in close touch with the administration that the effort to secure a settlement of the war between Spain and the insurgents through an armistice had come to a definite conclusion, and that the failure was due to the refusal of the government of the United States to remove its fleet from Key West.

According to this statement, Spain made removal a condition precedent to her offering an armistice, with the view of granting the independence of Cuba, and this proposition was met with a refusal, though not until after it had been seriously considered. The Congressional opponents of the war policy, who had counted upon the acceptance of this condition by the United States as almost hopeless since this determination.

## NEW MILITARY RESERVATION.

The Government May Utilize Its Land at Chickamauga Park.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The War Department and the generals of the army are considering the question of utilizing the eleven square miles which the government owns at the Chickamauga Military Park as the point for concentrating troops in the South for organization and instruction, and also as the location of such reserves as may

be needed for the Gulf and South Atlantic fortifications from New Orleans to Charleston. Such portions of the reserve as might be needed could reach any of these fortifications in twelve hours from Chickamauga. When not needed, they will be in more healthful quarters than on the coast in hot weather.

There are 5000 acres of open woods, from which all underbrush has been removed, and 1600 acres of dry fields, the whole suitable for establishing camps. Eight arseal wells have been sunk in such places as to afford the best results for camps. Locations for four more of these wells have just been selected by the commission, and preparations have been made for sinking them at once in case the decision for military concentration there is reached. Meantime 20,000 troops can be provided with excellent camps.

Every portion of the eleven square miles is practicable for wheels and all portions are reached by the best roads. There is ample room for 50,000 troops. The entire park is high and dry, none of it being subject to overflow, no other natural having such a high park as a military position of special importance at the present time.

## SIGSBEE BEFORE THEM.

Members of House Foreign Relations Committee Take Testimony.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The House Committee on Foreign Relations met at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Capt. Sigsbee, Admiral Irwin and several experts in explosives had been summoned to give testimony regarding the blowing-up of the Maine.

Representative Quigg of New York before the committee-room, said that Spain would be held responsible for the blowing-up of the Maine. He is in favor of reporting a resolution instructing the President to drive Spain from the Western Hemisphere.

"I think there should be concerted action between the Executive and the two houses of Congress," said he. "The President should call both committees to the White House this afternoon and read the message to them. The committee should hold Spain strictly accountable, and the answer of Congress should be a resolution directing him to drive Spain from the Western Hemisphere. That resolution should be reported to the houses tomorrow, immediately after the message goes in, and, in my opinion, passed without debate."

It has developed that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs made a tentative proposition to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to meet in joint session to consider the message, but up to the present time, the Senate committee has not accepted the invitation. The committee is to meet to consider the text of the resolutions to be submitted to the House. The members of the committee, from the information they have, have said that unless Spain makes a square backward, an intimation is thrown out that a declaration of war will not be made just yet.

As soon as Great Britain heard of the negotiations she laid her views closely before Russia and expressed her sense of the evil they were bringing upon China.

## SPORTING RECORD.

## HIS FIRST DEFEAT.

## WRESTLER DWYER IS OVERCOME BY FISCHER'S WEIGHT.

Schaefer Defeats Ives at Cushman. Rock Races—Champion Amateur Athlete Dead—Oakland Summary.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

ST. PAUL (Minn.), April 6.—M. J. Dwyer met his first defeat in St. Paul in the wrestling match at Conover Hall, last evening, with Charles Fischer of Chicago. Fischer's weight proved to be a match for Dwyer's agility, and the former won the match after Dwyer had taken the first fall.

## Oakland Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The weather at Oakland is fine and the track fast. Results:

Six furlongs: Plectro, 116 (Tuberville), 5 to 1; won. Elmore, 106 (Clawson), 3 to 5; second; Plumeria, 114 (Gouin), 30 to 1; third; time 1:16.4.

Cavallo, Ternary, Walter J. Los Troncos, Negligence, Salisbury II and Joe Murphy also ran.

Five and a half furlongs, selling: Elmore, 107 (Thorpe), 5 to 2; won; Towanda, 102 (H. Martin), 5 to 1; second; Daily News, 107 (Gray), 8 to 5; third; time 1:09.4.

Saltcorn, Oahu, Duke of York II, Little Alcorn, Glen Anne, Rose Maid, Irrigator and Idomeneus also ran.

One mile and sixteenth, selling: Gotober, 91 (Clawson), 2 to 1; won; Twinkler, 81 (Holmes), 30 to 1; second; Rey and Ternary, 106 (H. Martin), 5 to 3; third; time 1:48.4.

Lena and Heidelberg also ran.

Four and one-half furlongs: Saintry, 99 (Quarman), 9 to 1; won; Maud Ferguson, 115 (H. Martin), 4 to 5; second; San Ramon, 102 (Enos), 12 to 1; third; time 0:56.

Excursion, Primavera and Usher also ran.

One mile: Bonito, 91 (Clawson), 2 to 1; won; Refugee, 106 (H. Martin), 7 to 5; second; Myth, 106 (Thorpe), 7 to 5; third; time 1:44.4.

Dr. Marks, Red Ransom and Moccasin also ran.

Six furlongs: Fonsvonnah, 97 (Clawson), 18 to 5; won; Montgomery, 108 (H. Martin), 2 to 1; second; Beldice, 111 (Thorpe), 2 to 1; third; time 1:14.

Midnight, Zamar II, St. Calatine and Hermoso also ran.

## Nashville Summary.

NASHVILLE, April 5.—The weather was clear and track fast. Results:

Half-mile: Lieber Anton von, Miss Meade second, Hermion third; time 0:33.

Six and a half furlongs: Mazepa von, Albert S. second, Van Nespe third; time 1:25.4.

Bellerose stakes, two-year-old colts, half-mile: W. Overton won, Clarence B. second, McCarren third; time 0:50.4.

One mile, selling: Maggie won, Blithe second, Tessie third; time 1:40.

Five and a half furlongs: Mousetae won, Graffen second, Mrs. Bradshaw third; time 1:13.

Five and a half furlongs: Sierra Gorda won, Lauretta D. second, Pearl third; time 1:12.

## Little Rock Races.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), April 5.—The weather was clear and track fast. Results:

Half-mile: Prince McClure won, Desler second, Motive third; time 0:31.5.

Six furlongs: Nover won, Spanish Princess second, Cuba Free third; time 1:13.

Half-mile: Gay Paris won, Exit second, Miss Dooley third; time 0:51.4.

Five and a half furlongs: Hannockburn won, Eleanor Holmes second, Horseshoe Tobacco third; time 1:10.

Six furlongs: Sedan won, Chang second, Protus third; time 1:17.4.

## RHEUMATISM.

The pains incident to rheumatism are relieved by one application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and its continued use soon effects a permanent cure.

—Adv.

## THREE TREATY PORTS.

MR. BALFOUR ENUMERATES BRITAIN'S CONCESSIONS HARVEST.

Hints What May Happen When China Disintegrates—Puts Her Majesty's Government's Back for Its General "Unselfish Policy"—Harcourt's Satirical Reply.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, April 5.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The House of Commons was crowded today with people anxious to hear the statement of Mr. Balfour, Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the situation in the Far East.

Mr. Balfour enumerated the concessions obtained by Great Britain, namely, that the region of the Yang Tse Kiang should not be alienated by any foreign power; that the Chinese imperial maritime customs is to be an Englishman, and that access to the inland waters is to be had by ships of all nations.

A fourth concession, Mr. Balfour continued, occurred only a day or two ago, namely, the opening of three new treaty ports, Funing, Ychuan and Chin Wang. This, according to Mr. Balfour, was a considerable harvest for two months' negotiations.

Relative to the German acquisition of railroads, Mr. Balfour said, wherever they were constructed, they must be a benefit to British commerce. He believed neither Germany nor Russia had any intention of depriving Great Britain of any of her treaty rights in China.

Germany had given assurances that the country occupied by her would be open to the commerce of the whole world. The interests of Germany and Great Britain in China were identical, and he believed the two countries would be able to work in harmony. Russia had also given assurances, but he was bound to submit that the form of those assurances had changed.

Weighing in the balance, Mr. Balfour said, the action of Russia secured Port Arthur on the maritime approach to Peking, Great Britain had occupied Wei Hai Wei to balance matters.

The speaker added that had Russia confined herself to obtaining an icebergs, a small port, a terminus for her railroad, no complaint would have been made. But, unfortunately, Russia determined to obtain control of Port Arthur, which was not and could not be made a commercial port. As soon as Great Britain heard of the negotiations she laid her views closely before Russia and expressed her sense of the evil they were bringing upon China.

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said: "We offered, if they would abstain from taking Port Arthur, we would give a corresponding pledge to take no part on the Gulf of Pe Chi Li. But our offer was not accepted, and so, on March 23, we were forced to take the necessary steps to safeguard our interests, and Great Britain has since governed a leased port on the same terms as those by which Russia secured Port Arthur. While Port Arthur is stronger, the accommodation at Wei Hai Wei is inestimably greater, and the port of Wei Hai Wei will protect the Gulf of Pe Chi Li from falling into the maritime control of one power, and thus defeat the policy of the world."

Relative to the security of the future, Mr. Balfour said it could not be denied that the indications were that the Chinese coast was being fortified, and that the fragments might be snapped up by various powers. But it would be a mistake to allow Great Britain's slighted power to be further decayed, fragments might be snapped up by various powers. But it would be a mistake to allow Great Britain's slighted power to be further decayed, fragments might be snapped up by various powers.

Mr. Balfour also said the government thought Russia had pursued an unfortunate course in taking Port Arthur, and that Russia herself said in 1895, when Japan proposed to occupy it, would, in the hands of any foreign power, constitute a menace to the security of China. In conclusion, he said:

"The balance of power in the Far East may be far different when the disposition of China has occurred. The time may come when the great powers will say that China shall not fall into the hands of any one power. And, in the end, the world will be a more peaceful place, and the time may come when the great powers will say that China shall not fall into the hands of any one power."

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## YIELDED TO FRANCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

PEKING, April 5.—It is understood that China has conceded the demands of France. They differ somewhat from the first demands.

WHAT FRANCE WILL DEMAND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, April 5.—The Peking correspondent of the Times says that the French demands are, in brief, to demand a coaling station at the mouth of the Min River, near Fuchuan, province of Fo Kien, where the French engineers control the arsenal and dock. The delay in the concession of the recent French demands is attributed to English opposition and the lack of Russian support.

## FRENCH DEMANDS GRANTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, April 6.—The Peking correspondent of the Times says: "China has agreed to meet the demands of France, and is conceding of any portion of the provinces of Kwang Tung, Kwang Si or Yuen Nan, the construction of a railway to Yuen Nan Fu and

## Your Weak Spot.

If You Do Not Know Where It Is You Should Find Out and Strengthen It.

Where is the weak spot in your system? Is it a weakness of the stomach which causes indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, headaches and backaches, or is it a general weakness which makes you suffer from tired, languid feelings?

Wherever or whatever your particular weakness may be, you can, if you will, get rid of it and replace it with health, strength and vigor. Do you know how? If not, you can probably read the following opinions on the subject and get some valuable information. Mrs. M. McMahon of No. 1 Sumner street, Brooklyn, says: "I was formerly much troubled with indigestion, but have been entirely cured by using Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky, which I can sincerely recommend. It gave me relief when all other remedies failed."

Mrs. J. W. Connor of Fitchburg, Mass., says: "I was in bad health and feeling very miserable and depressed when a friend advised me to try Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky. I did so and am now feeling stronger, happier and healthier than I have felt in years. It has worked wonders in my case."

Hundreds of similar opinions could be furnished, but the above are quite sufficient to prove that Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky is unequalled for its stimulating, strengthening effects. It purifies and quickens the blood, promotes digestion, and makes sound, healthy flesh. It should be remembered, however, that it is not an ordinary whisky, but is unlike any other. On this account be sure and get only the genuine and accept no inferior imitation.

the lease of a coaling station, which is not named, but will probably be Kwang Chau, together with the appointment of a Frenchman as director of the Imperial post.

## BRITISH ACTION RESENTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

YOKOHAMA, April 5.—Great Britain's action in regard to Wei Hai Wei has caused the indignation here, and a large section of the press and public urge the government to adopt an active policy.

RESOLUTION OF PROTEST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

YOKOHAMA, April 5.—At an important meeting of members of the upper and lower houses of the Japanese parliament today a resolution was adopted calling upon the cabinet to protest against the action of Russia and Germany on the same grounds as those upon which Japan's withdrawal from the Lao Tsin peninsula was demanded. It was also resolved to call upon the government to take the steps necessary to enforce the protest. The feeling against the cabinet's policy of inaction is growing.

## ELECTION RESULTS.

## MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP VICTORY.

## WOMAN VOTE LIGHT.

Reform Element Won Twenty-five Out of Thirty-five Candidates in Chicago—Town Tickets Divided Between Republicans and Democrats.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CHICAGO, April 5.—In the Aldermen elections today the reform element won, electing twenty-five out of thirty-five candidates. Those elected have pledged themselves to demand for the city compensation for all public franchises. With thirteen holdovers the reform element will have thirty-eight votes in the City Council, or a majority of three. The politics of the Aldermen elected were Democrats 17, Republicans 17, Independent 1.

The returns for town officers show that the Democrats were successful in electing the town tickets in the three great divisions of the city, north, south and west. The Democrats also elected the town officers in the town of Lake. The Republicans elected their candidates for town officers in Hyde Park, Lake View and Jefferson. In Cicero the entire Republican ticket was elected.

With the exception of the Nineteenth Ward the reform element was defeated in its opposition to Alderman John Powers, the election passed off quietly. About 68 per cent. of last Spring's majority vote was cast. Politically the new Council will act as follows: Democrats 40, Republicans 22, Independents 6.

## REPUBLICANS DEFEATED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LAS VEGAS (N. M.), April 5.—The Republican city ticket was today defeated by the combined opposition. Las Vegas is the home of Gov. Otero.

## STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

DENVER, April 5.—A special call of the News from Santa Fe, N. M., says that the straight Republican city ticket was elected today over the fusion ticket by a decisive majority.

## LIGHT WOMAN VOTE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

TOPEKA (Kan.), April 5.—Very little interest was manifested in the municipal elections held today in the first and second-class cities. Throughout the State a light vote was polled, and the woman vote was generally light. The Republicans were generally successful.

## REPUBLICAN INDICATIONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), April 6.—At 1 a. m. returns indicate that James M. Jones (Rep.) has been re-elected Mayor over Frank P. Sebrer (Dem.).

## MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP VICTORY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

MILWAUKEE, April 5.—The municipal election which was held in this city resulted in a landslide victory for the Democratic-Populist ticket, which elected the entire city ticket by a plurality of about 6000. David S. Rose will be the next Mayor. It was a victory for municipal ownership of public utilities. The convention which nominated the successful candidates also endorsed the platform of the Chicago convention, which nominated W. J. Bryan. The complexion of the new Council also will be decidedly Democratic, twenty-eight Democrats and fourteen Republicans.

## ENTIRE TICKET REPUBLICAN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LINCOLN (Nebr.), April 5.—Republicans elected their entire city ticket today by slightly-reduced majorities in a few instances.

## A DAY IN TEXAS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

Only Three Men Killed.

BROWNVILLE (Tex.), April 5.—Two killings and a lynching happened here within three-quarters of an hour today. Sam Cobb, a deputy Sheriff, and his brother, Felipe Cobb, who was a constable, were shot down by Carlos Guillen. Guillen was wounded by Sam Cobb.

It seems that the latter was riding hastily from an election booth, having heard that a row was in progress somewhere near, and that Constable Cobb and a policeman were rushing along after him on foot. At the corner of an alley Guillen sprang out and fired at Sam Cobb, who returned at first, and fell to the ground. Felipe Cobb then rushed up and Guillen rose from the ground and shot him, killing him almost instantly.

A younger brother of Guillen appeared at the same moment, and shot Felipe. Both Guillens were arrested, but the younger one escaped in the excitement.

A mob at once gathered, broke into the jail and shot Carlos Guillen, killing him in the stand the crowd were going to burn, but under control prevailed and the body was taken back to the jail. The trouble grew out of a previous quarrel between Guillen and the Cobbs.

Let's go to Hale's. Los Angeles, Wednesday, April 5, 1898.

## News of The Fashion Sale . . .

Accumulates and spreads as the days come and go—everyone that leaves hurries to tell their friends of wonderful bargains—everyone is surprised, pleased, satisfied. We want to call your special attention to

## Boys' Waists Today.

The particulars—

At 2c.—Of dark and light figured and striped print, sailor collar, cuffs, ruffled down front.

At 4c.—Of percale, tucked front and back, plain cuffs and round collar.

At 5c.—Of green, colored stripes, large sailor collar, trimmed in wide ruffles of new lawn, double ruffled down front.

At 7c.—Of finest percale, laundered and tucked in front and back, plain cuffs.

At 8c.—Of the White Lawn, large round collar, beautifully trimmed in medium weight embroidery.

At 12c.—Of fine White Lawn, pretty trimmed embroidery inserting with double ruffles of embroidery and inserting down the front.

Genuine French P. D. Corsets, regular \$3.50 . . . . . Selling at \$2.50  
Genuine Maggioni Francisco Kid Gloves, regular \$1.50 . . . . . Selling at 95c  
Genuine Foster Patent 5-hook Kid Gloves, regular \$1.50 . . . . . Selling at 95c  
Ladies' Silk and Wool Vests, regular \$2.75 . . . . . Selling at \$1.75  
Children's Fine Ribbed Hose, regular 30c . . . . . Selling at 15c  
Genuine Pequot 9-4 Bleached Sheet, regular 22 1/2c . . . . . Selling at 17 1/2c  
Newman & Levinson's Fine Kid Gloves of Trefosse, Minerva, Fontaine, P. K. Chamois, that were \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2. . . . . Selling at pair, \$1.00

**Hale's**  
107-109 N. SPRING ST.











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Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

## AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

BURBANK. Too Much Johnson.  
ORPHEUM. Vaudeville.

## THE SITUATION.

Below are summarized the more important events of yesterday bearing upon the Cuban situation:

Congress will hold Spain responsible for the blowing-up of the Maine.

The President's message to be submitted to Congress today.

Great Britain refuses to join the continental powers in an offer of mediation.

Spanish torpedo flotilla ready to sail from Cape Verde Islands.

Emphatic denial of the rumor that the Vatican has proposed mediation to the United States. If such an offer were made, it would not be considered.

Communications exchanged between Rome and Madrid.

Vessels sent to Havana to bring home Consul-General Lee, our other consuls, and all American citizens who desire to leave.

Clara Barton returns to Cuba.

Minister Polo interviewed; is still hopeful of peace.

Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo reach Porto Rico.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee meets and develops a division of opinion.

## THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE AND ACT OF WAR.

Senator Perkins stated the situation correctly when he declared in the Senate on Monday, without quibble or equivocation, that the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor on February 15 was an act of war.

The evidence is steadily growing stronger that Spanish officials were responsible for that dastardly and treacherous act, which could hardly have been committed by private individuals. The findings of our naval court plainly and conclusively established the fact that the Maine was blown up by a submarine mine or torpedo, and this could not have been accomplished without the consent or active connivance of officials of the Spanish government. This being the case, Spain must be held responsible for the disaster.

Senator Perkins' speech was logical, pointed, and patriotic. It faithfully reflects the sentiments of his constituency and of the country. The destruction of our battleship, in itself, constitutes a *casus belli*. It is not a proper subject for arbitration nor for indemnity. The Maine disaster is properly the gravamen of the case against Spain. Logically, it should be made the basis of the declaration of war. If intervention in Cuba, and the island's independence, are to come, they should logically follow as the result of our demand upon Spain for reparation for the destruction of our sailors and our battleship. That was an unparalleled act of treachery, for which Spain should be made to pay dearly. The whole Cuban question will come in for settlement before the conflict is ended, and Cuban freedom may be regarded as virtually an assured fact. But the blowing-up of the Maine affords the most logical motive and cue for action.

The importance of the Maine outrage is forcing it to the front, and it will doubtless form one of the principal features of the President's message, and of the action which the Senate and the House of Representatives will take thereon. Our case put forward as the basis of action. But in any event, it will not be ignored nor relegated to a position of minor importance. Senator Perkins stating the case so clearly and so vigorously at an opportune time.

The bulletin-board cabinets are still in session, and between discussions as to the questions of mediation, international alliances and what that torpedo flotilla is likely to do to us when it reaches the waters of the west, they are reasonably busy. Up to our latest advice they have not decided to declare war until the President's message is sent in, which speaks well for the display of patience—in a word the fury of the noncombatants is less furious and there is still a prospect that the country may yet be able to restrain them from doing any overt act until Congress and the President have exhausted themselves; all of which is encouraging.

Senator Elkins should at once be made permanent chairman of the Committee on Peace at any Price.

## ENGLAND'S FRIENDLINESS.

Great Britain has just given another evidence of her friendliness toward the United States, by refusing to join the continental powers in a movement to offer mediation between the United States and Spain in the pending crisis.

The action of England has had the effect of throwing a very large and a very wet blanket upon the movement, and it is likely to defeat it altogether.

At all events, the holding aloof of England will emasculate the movement and render it nugatory. Even should the continental powers enter into a "concert," with the object of taking a hand in the Cuban matter—and that they will do so is extremely doubtful—no influence which they could exert, in the absence of English cooperation, would affect the situation.

The moral support of England for our Cuban policy is practically assured. While the United States could probably take care of itself in any eventuality, the passive support of England will be to us a tower of strength. The friendly attitude of our kinsmen across the sea in the present emergency is something which Americans will long remember. It will go far toward obliterating any feeling of resentment which yet remains because of past differences. It will go far toward cementing the ties of kinship between the two great English-speaking nations, and will aid in bringing about closer relations than have heretofore subsisted between them. That these great nations should be brought closer and closer together, in the processes of national evolution, is manifest destiny. In this direction lie the vital interests of each, and there is no reason why they should stand apart.

It is more than probable that the action of England in refusing to join the other European powers in the proposed movement for mediation, will tend strongly to widen the breach between England and the continental powers, which has been slowly developing for years. But this loss—if it may be called so—will be more than compensated for by the establishing of closer relations, and the building up of a more friendly feeling, between England and the United States.

We may safely count on the sympathy and moral support of England in the present emergency. We need nothing more, and there is little likelihood that we will need anything more in the present case. But if the war with Spain, which now seems inevitable, should lead to complications involving one or more of the nations of Europe, the physical support of England would doubtless be proffered. In a supreme emergency, as freely as her moral support is now tendered us. Therefore—

"Let us speak with each other face to face, And answer as man to man; And loyally love and trust each other as nice But free men can."

## AN UNWISE MEASURE.

Two bills in regard to arid public lands are now before the Senate. One of them cedes all the lands unconditionally to the States in which they are situated, and the other provides for cession after certain preparations shall have been made by the States to reclaim the lands, such as the division of each tract into irrigation districts and the construction of reservoirs.

The first of these measures is altogether objectionable. As TIM THURS has frequently shown, the granting of these arid lands unconditionally to the States would simply mean the presenting of this last great remnant of Uncle Sam's free domain to speculators, who would grow rich while the people would be deprived of their last chance to obtain homesteads at a nominal price. The second measure, while less objectionable, is far less desirable than the proposed reclamation of the arid lands by the government itself.

The bill granting the arid lands unconditionally to the States and Territories in which they are located has been reported favorably and should receive the active attention of all who are interested in this most important question—which means every man, woman and child in the United States. It is encouraging to note that the press of the West is unanimously against this measure. Should it become a law, it would give us, on a large scale, all the ills that have arisen from the immense Mexican grants, which have so much retarded the growth of the Southwest. The passage of such a bill would be little short of a national crime.

This bill is known as the Shafroth Bill. Following is a copy of the most important portions of the bill:

"Sec. 4. That reclamation of any tract of land under this act shall be construed to have been made when an ample supply of water is actually furnished in a substantial ditch or canal, or by artesian wells or reservoirs to reclaim the same."

"Sec. 5. That a lien or liens may be created by the State or Territory to which such lands are granted for the actual cost of reclamation and reasonable interest thereon; and such State or Territory is hereby authorized to make all necessary contracts to cause the said arid lands to be reclaimed, but in no event shall the United States be in any manner directly or indirectly liable for such liens, liabilities or contracts."

"Sec. 6. That any State or Territory desiring to avail itself of the provisions of this act may, through its governor, from time to time file in the United States Land Office of the district in which the lands are situated an application for the temporary segregation of the tract or tracts of land which the State or Territory proposes to reclaim, pending the surveying and mapping of the same, which application shall be under oath, and shall state that there is sufficient amount of water available for the irrigation of said lands. Upon the filing of such application the lands applied for shall be withdrawn from entry for the period of six months."

"Sec. 7. That within the period of six months from the filing of such an application the State or Territory, through its governor, shall file in the office of the Secretary of the Interior a map of the lands proposed to be reclaimed, which shall exhibit a plan showing the mode of the contemplated irrigation and the source of the water to be used for irrigation. If the State or Territory shall fail to file said map and plan within said period of six months, then such lands, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, shall revert to the public domain."

"Sec. 8. That if the Secretary of the Interior shall find said map and plan, and the practicability of such enterprise, the State or Territory shall have ten years from the date of such approval in which to cause to be reclaimed said tract of land, and upon such approval it shall be conclusively presumed that such tract is arid land; but if the State or Territory shall fail, within said ten years, to cause said tract of land to be reclaimed, then said land, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, shall revert to the public domain."

It will be seen from this that the States first have six months to file maps and so forth, and after that they have ten years to reclaim the land. This would open the door to an immense amount of duplicity and fraud. Does any one suppose that in case a State or Territory should not have lived up to its agreement by the end of ten years, the land in question would at once revert to the national government?

The Shafroth Bill should have the active opposition of all who realize the great wrong which it would work upon the American people.

Now that the Council has put a quietus on All Fools' night, there seems to be no reason why all hands should not take hold with vigor and help to make our annual fiesta a rousing success. We will know within a very few days whether it is to be war or peace—if the former there will be no fiesta, but if the latter, we may be sure that it will be peace with honor, and hence cause for rejoicing; therefore the fiesta should be made a carnival of joy and thanksgiving that the land of the Stripes and Stars has been spared the wholesale slaughter of her sons. Let us make the fete this year the most memorable in the history of these beautiful events, to the glory of this people and to the renown of the city we love.

La Lucha, one of our highly-esteemed contemporaries in Havana, says "the United States navy has only two formidable vessels and therefore Spain need not fear the fantastic superiority of the United States." This is a fair sample of the way the Spanish newspapers perform in order to keep the people in ignorance of real conditions, and is likely to lead to the death of numerous people who, were they better informed, would be seen in the act of taking to the brush.

Willie Hearst's putrid newspaper still continues to be filled with vile abuse of the President, which reminds us that the San Francisco Examiner is the same newspaper that had its establishment gutted during the late war for talking treason. It is quite evident that the only change the leopard has made in his spots is to color them a little deeper yellow.

The Spanish government appears to think that the dispatch of that westward-bound torpedo flotilla will serve to mitigate the American war fever. On the contrary, however, the medicine is having a decidedly contrary effect. It always makes a man mad to have a neighbor act as if a movement was being made to set the dogs on him.

It now appears that Ireland has further reason to believe that it's the most distressful country that ever has been seen, for her sons are being imprisoned for wearing of the shamrock. Mr. Redmond, the member of Parliament for East Clare, is certainly justifiable in denouncing this act as an outrage.

According to a dispatch it is argued in "leading Madrid circles" that Spain has nothing to lose by a war which could be carried into American territory. We venture to say that any war that Spain can carry on in American territory could easily be handled by the police.

The newspapers that for the past two or three weeks have been abusing the President are having a dish of crow cooked for them that may not be entirely palatable, but it will be amusing to see them swallow it, as best they may.

There will be a hot time in the old town of Washington, D. C., U. S. A., today, and the American flag will be strictly in it. But there will be a hotter time in Havana in the near future.

nished in a substantial ditch or canal, or by artesian wells or reservoirs to reclaim the same.

The sleuths appear to be getting very warm on the trail of that mine which blew up the Maine. The developments, as published yesterday, are very interesting to Americans, and if confirmed they will be made decidedly interesting for Spain.

Senator Elkins is not for war, but his son, Stephen B., Jr., is charging around the streets of New Haven at the head of a crowd of Yale students yelling for it with a voice that reeks with gore. Evidently the young man has not heard from papa.

New Mexico is advancing more rapidly of late than at any time in its history. A marked evidence of this is the fact that the newspapers over there have discontinued stealing editorial paragraphs from THE TIMES.

Although Uncle Sam makes 45 the age limit for recruits, he is going to have an army contract on his hands for keeping some of the veterans from breaking into the ranks when the guns begin to bellow.

That forthcoming message promises to clear the atmosphere like a thunder shower, and the President's critics would do well to get into their Mackintoshes in order to be prepared for the deluge.

A San Francisco murderer has been sentenced to be hanged, and as he is very poor he will probably hang promptly on time. If he had money to pay for demerols it might be different.

In case those Spanish filibusters invade Texas they can be easily dispersed if Congressman Bailey of that State can be prevailed upon to go out and make a speech to them.

That torpedo flotilla en route from Spain will think the trip a long one across, but it can rejoice in the thought that in the event of war it will never have to go back.

Corbett has shown that there is something he can whip, by getting a very juicy judgment against a kinesiograph company which indirectly left its solar plexus unguarded.

The Spaniards picture Americans as pigs, but when the slaughter-house is thrown open for operations, it is not unlikely that the pigs will do their full share of the operating.

Uncle Collis says he is not fighting San Pedro. Perhaps not, he merely plays the campaign and his "Ole Bill" Stewart and associates do the fighting. Collis is devilish sly.

Spain appears to have a factory somewhere in the neighborhood of Madrid that is as perfect in its equipment and capacity as the ten-story affair located at Key West.

War balloons are being sent east from Colorado, but we do not yet understand why the ones in Congress would not serve every emergency likely to arise.

The Washington Post well says that, "Decency and deliberation are the logical companions of patriotism. Bluster and bulldozing belong to another class."

With the entire United States as a target, the Spanish gunners will have to be infernally bad shots not to be able to hit in some place, if only with a spent ball.

Mr. Bailey's voice is for war with a large "W," but we do not hear anything from him about resigning in order to go home and raise a regiment.

Unless all signs fail, not later than Thursday morning the entire country will be standing by the President, and the yelpers will be wearing a muzzle.

The Prince of Wales is learning to ride the bicycle, and the shops are now putting up signs that read "purveyors of courtplaster and arnica to H.R.H."

In case a bombardment begins on the coast, the census of the prairie States is likely to be increased by a very handsome figure.

San Diego has corralled an alleged Spanish spy who has been attempting to take snap-shot pictures of her fortifications. Great grief!

The first battle of the war is likely to occur through our enemies' attempts to reach a pile of steam coal.

## CUBA.

Am I my brother's keeper? No; let the Cuban go. Why plunge in war a nation To rescue one from woe? Reconcentrado! Rebel! Tell him to starve or yield; Nor seek in his resistance, To make our flag his shield.

Did any nation help us When we fought long ago For home and child and freedom, A royal British foe? And when our troops lay starving In southern prison cell, Did any nation aid us To rescue them from hell?

Am I my brother's keeper? There stretches forth a hand From Cuba, starving Cuba, A desolated land. It pleads for wife and mother, Against whose barren breast, Mute, crucified and dying, A little child is pressed.

Am I my brother's keeper? I hear the cry afar; By every blood-bought star; By every blood-bought star; Hear it across the sea; Hear it, reconcentrados, Hear it, reconcentrados.

For Cuba strive be free! CAPT. JOHN G. BALDWIN, Eleventh United States Infantry.

## The Universalist Club.

A meeting will be held at 8 o'clock this evening, to perfect the organization of the Universalist Club, at the office of James B. Scott in the Wilcox Block. A full attendance is expected and officers for the year will be elected.

## "READY, SIR!"

## HOW THE UNITED STATES HAS FORGED AHEAD

In Making War Preparations—The Tremendous Activity Recently Shown on Land and Sea—Gathering of the Fleets—Increased Artillery.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.] WASHINGTON, March 31.—When the history of the past month comes to be written it will show an almost unparalleled effort to prepare for sudden and unexpected war. The quantity of work that has been compressed into a few weeks would require volumes to catalogue even in the briefest terms. A mere synopsis would fill columns.

Among the more important matters attended to may be mentioned the calling home of the vessels on all our foreign stations except the Asiatic, the purchase and improvising of new warships at home and abroad, the scouring of Europe for guns, torpedoes and ammunition, the increase of the artillery branch of the army, the completion of numerous fortifications, the reorganization of the army and the manufacture of millions of cartridges. In this work about \$16,000,000 has so far been expended.

It has been years since our foreign naval stations have been denuded as they now are. Our strong fleet in the Mediterranean and in European waters, when the San Francisco sailed for home, conveying the New Orleans. The last ship in South American waters joined the North Atlantic squadron some time ago. From the Pacific station have been taken the Oregon and the Marietta. The Asiatic is being weakened by the calling away of the Olympia, in view of an attack on the Philippines, is being strengthened by the Baltimore.

The North Atlantic fleet is now stronger than the navy was three years ago, while it is more than twice as strong as the one gathered at Hampton Roads at the Columbus celebration.

Two armored cruisers, one torpedo boat, forty-six rapid-fire cannon, and an unknown quantity of ammunition and explosives have been purchased in Europe, sweeping the markets clean of all available supplies, while some score of vessels, mostly small, have been improvised.

The increase of the artillery has enabled the coast batteries to be efficiently manned, and the necessary men to be trained in their duties, at the many fortified places along the coast. There are not half a dozen men in the country who realize the amount of work recently done on these fortifications. Near Washington, for instance, eight 8- and 10-inch guns have been mounted on disappearing carriages in broken embankments. In addition to a number of 15-inch guns that would have a plunging fire at the decks of an attacking vessel. There are at least two miles of torpedo defenses in the Potomac, for which the mines are ready and could be laid within a few hours. No fleet could possibly ascend the river without being destroyed.

MARRIOTT.

## SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Another Large Audience Evidences Its Appreciation.

The close proximity of war and Easter had no appreciable effect upon the attendance at the fifth concert given by the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Harley Hamilton, yesterday afternoon, and Music Hall was filled with an audience that proved by its size and enthusiasm the high place that the orchestra has won by its excellent work. In the esteem of the music-loving public, Mr. Hamilton had arranged a programme of unusual interest as to compositions, and deserving of special commendation as to length, and the close attention and hearty appreciation given it throughout offered most conclusive evidence of the popularity of the orchestra among a large and constantly-increasing class of people who desire to hear educational and elevating, as well as simply enjoyable, music. The piece de resistance of the programme, Beethoven's "Fifth Symphony" was given a careful, dignified reading and a sincere interpretation, the audience, with all its parts bristled, showed the immense improvement that has taken place in that choir, though the work of the other instrumentalists was well admirable, and the number well deserved the hearty approval given it. The two characteristic dances by Rubinstein were another very enjoyable number, the "Toreador of Andalous," especially, being followed by such an unmistakable desire for a repetition that Mr. Hamilton's voice and his men through the dance music that is so full of spirit, dexterity and grace. The second playing of the dance was even better than the first, the work of the violin being much smoother, and that of the whole orchestra much surer. A very pleasing variation in the programme was the vocal waltz, "Spring Song" (Howard Talbot), by the Queen Vocal Quartet. The number was artistically sung, and was given a delightful accompaniment by the orchestra. In response to a hearty cheer the quartette sang an exquisite cradle song. The concert was opened with the "March de Cortège," from "Queen of Sheba" (Gounod), and closed with the "Jubil Overture" (Weber).

## Dreyfus Reported Dead.

PARIS, April 5.—A rumor was current here today that Alfred Dreyfus, the former captain of artillery, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life for betraying important military secrets to a foreign power, is dead. He was undergoing imprisonment on Devil's Island off the coast of French Guinea. The colonial office, however, has no information on the subject.

## Bubbles of Saki.

Dr. David Starr Jordan delivered an interesting lecture before the Ebell Society last evening on "The Bubbles of Saki, or a Study of Pessimism." An informal reception followed.

## Banquet to Dr. Jordan.

Dr. David Starr Jordan gave a lecture at Music Hall last Wednesday evening for the benefit of the Academy of Sciences, from which the society netted a nice little sum. J. D. Hooker is one of the active officers of that organization, and appreciating the favor conferred upon the academy, he reciprocated by giving a banquet to the lecturer at the California Club last evening.

The following gentlemen were present: J. D. Hooker, Dr. David Starr Jordan, W. A. Spaulding, William H. Knight, Dr. A. J. Davidson, B. R. Baumgardner, Prof. J. A. Fishay, Charles Cassat Davis, Abbot Kinney, Prof. Melville Dorr, John S. Vosberg and Willard Dorr.

After the banquet the guests proceeded to Ebell Hall and heard the doctor's lecture on "Pessimism," with Fitzgerald's "Omar" for a text.

## POLITICS.

Los Angeles has been subjected during the past week to a visitation from E. Blennerhassett, who became notorious some years ago while a resident of this city, and afterward transferred his activities to San Francisco. Blennerhassett is one of those political jackals who rise from insignificance only when they can play upon the credulity of some candidate for public office, sufficiently to induce him to employ their services. This particular specimen of the class was noted, while in this city, for sundry disreputable attempts at political jobbery, and his record was an unsavory one. His recent visit would have no more interest for the public than that of any other political tramp, but for the fact that while here he widely advertised himself as the accredited representative of Pardee of Oakland, who is one of the numerous northern aspirants for the Republican nomination for Governor. What lent color to this assertion was the unusual circumstance that Blennerhassett had money and was ready to spend it in Pardee's behalf, wherever he supposed it would "do the most good."

Several of the petty blood-suckers who are in local politics convinced Blennerhassett that they could exert an influence upon the selection of delegates to the Republican State Convention, and they were permitted to get their hands into the sack. To others Pardee's agent represented that he was empowered to promise State appointments, the promises to be fulfilled as soon as Pardee should be seated in the gubernatorial chair. Nothing could exceed the liberality of these promises. Each promisee was taken up into a high mountain, while Blennerhassett, like another historic tempter of ill repute, showed him the land and the richness thereof.

Blennerhassett has left us, but his visit affords one of those ludicrous incidents with which every campaign is replete. The "boys" are not particular whether it is Pardee or any other money, and he brings all will be acceptable to them; everything goes in the way of coin. But if Pardee or any one else imagines that Blennerhassett will mould Republican sentiment in Southern California, he is badly fooled.

The unconscious humor of those who are talking of Abbot Kinney as a successor to Hon. Stephen M. White, as United States Senator, deserves recognition as a welcome relief from the gaiety of nations. Aside from Mr. Kinney's qualifications for the position—and they scarcely afford a sufficient subject for consideration—he is not an available candidate than the city dog-catcher would be. Mr. Kinney's affiliations with Gov. Budd are known to every one. He has twice been appointed to the Senate, and these appointments were doubtless made for the express purpose of securing Kinney's allegiance and support. All of Budd's appointees are expected to lend him hearty assistance in his Senatorial struggle. Abbot Kinney, like all the rest of them, will do what he can to aid his chief.

In this connection it is amusing to note the long delay in appointing H. Patton as Bank Commissioner. It was loudly heralded months ago that Patton was to have the job; in fact, Patton was himself the herald. But Budd has considerable political shrewdness, and apparently he has been waiting for the fact that the Patton influence in the Los Angeles Democracy is not what it was cracked up to be. Patton sent a special emissary north last Sunday to urge his appointment, but there are a number of Democrats who believe that when the Bank Commissioner is selected his name will not be spelled Patton.

Ed Smith is confident that he will be the Democratic nominee for Councilman from the Seventh Ward. The only other prominent Democratic candidate is Kellar. It is said that Kellar is backed by Charles Alexander and J. B. Franklin, who hold the city contract for disposing of garbage. The contract will expire next year and the story is that Kellar is expected to protect the interests of Alexander and Franklin.

It is still quite uncertain whom the Republicans of the ward will put forward as their candidate for the Council. Among those who have been mentioned are C. J. Kubach, John Lovell, J. W. Louder and James Booth.

Indications point strongly to James G. Maguire as the Democratic nominee for governor. There are powerful elements in the Democratic party of the State to whom Maguire is anything but an acceptable candidate, but it seems probable that he will overcome their opposition.

It is said that D. K. Trask will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assemblyman from the Seventy-Third District. William Mead, the present Assemblyman, is a candidate for re-nomination and is popular in the district. Should Trask enter the race the contest will probably be a warm one.

Senator Simpson of Pasadena seems likely to receive a re-nomination. As yet no strong competitor has appeared. He has abandoned his aspiration for a Congressional seat.

C. E. Day is mentioned as a candidate for County Treasurer. T. J. Fleming, the incumbent, is already serving his second term. The chances of a re-nomination are considered very doubtful.

It is a noteworthy fact that though the Assessor's office is probably the most desirable of all the county offices, and though Summerland's chances of a re-nomination are not yet considered as good as yet no conspicuously strong candidate for the office has appeared.

Municipal elections will be held on April 11 in all cities of the Sixth class of this county. Pasadena, Santa Monica, Monrovia, Whittier, San Pedro and Long Beach will hold elections. These local contests have temporarily superseded county issues, but as soon as the elections are over a large crop of candidates for county offices may be expected to spring up. Many incipient feuds which have hitherto been kept under cover will then be brought out before the public.

## OBJECT TO CARTOONS.

Court Refuses Revision of Sentence for Imprisoned Newspaper Man. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LEIPSIK, April 5.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The High Court of Justice has refused the appeals for a revision of the less majestic sentence imposed upon Herr Trojan, editor of the Kladnaderath, who was sentenced in January to two months' imprisonment in a fortress for cartooning Emperor William and Dr. Hoffman, the chief editor of the Hamburger Nachrichten, sentenced on the same charge as a result of the disclosures of state secrets which Prince Bismarck made later in 1896 in that paper, which was regarded as the ex-Chancellor's personal organ.

## VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

## APPROVED BY THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

No Interference With the National Guard Lies in the Creation of This Enormous Reserve Force.

[Published by authority.] Formal organization of the greatest volunteer force in the world took place in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York March 25.

The plan and scope of the movement provides that this new national reserve shall consist of volunteers who shall sign enlistments, blanks, agreements, in New York City. It is the hope of the founders of the National Volunteer Reserve that from two to five million patriotic citizens will be ready to form a part of this body, ready at all times to defend the flag.

Officers: Lieut.-Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., commander; Lieut.-Gen. James Longstreet, C. S. A., vice-commander; Gen. O. O. Howard, chairman of the Military Committee; vice-chairmen, Gen. J. M. Ames, Lieut.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Maj.-Gen. Grenville M. Dodge; president, Col. W. D. H. Washington; secretary, Gen. D. McCook.

Following is the enlistment blank of the National Volunteer Reserve, to be signed, cut out and sent to headquarters in New York City. In consideration of the smallness of the blanks as here printed, applicants are advised to go before a notary and execute the paper upon a special blank more suitable for the purpose.

## DECLARATION.

STATE OF . . . . . CITY OF (TOWN OF) . . . . .

I, . . . . ., of the State of . . . . ., in the County of . . . . ., do hereby state and declare, that I am of proper age to be enlisted as a member of the National Volunteer Reserve, and that I am not enlisted in the National Guard, or in the Army or Navy of the United States, but desire that my services shall be available to the United States in the event of war with any foreign power. I do, therefore, enlist in the "National Volunteer Reserve," and ask that my name be enrolled as a member of said organization, and I do solemnly undertake and agree, in the event of war with any foreign







## SAFE AND ON LAND.

### MESSAGE FROM ANDREW VIA CARRIER PIGEON.

Jack Carr, a United States Mail Carrier from St. Michaels, Alaska, makes the claim.

### STORY CONFIRMED AND DENIED.

### REFUSED TO GIVE THE MESSAGE FOR PUBLICATION.

Typothetne Will Stand Firm Against Striking Printers—Hoff Will Have June Term—Home Product Battleships.

### WHERE IS PETER EAGAN?

Has a Fortune Awaiting Him in Chicago.

OAKLAND, April 5.—Peter Eagan, a former resident of this city is being anxiously sought for by relatives in Chicago, who desire to place him in possession of a fortune.

Several parties at Naimano claim to have seen the message and they say it is to all appearances authentic. Full credence is not given to the report here, Ex-Mayor W. D. Wood, who arrived from Dawson a few days ago, states that he saw Carr at Dawson. Carr said nothing about Andrew to him.

From other sources Mr. Wood heard some vague references to Andrew, but considered them without foundation. Carr left St. Michaels last Thanksgiving.

### BELIEVES ANDREW SAFE.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Elevyn B. Baldwin, who visited the Andrew balloon station in Spitzbergen and who volunteered to accompany the daring aeronaut on his voyage to the North Pole but could not on account of the limited capacity of the balloon, was interviewed by the Associated Press this afternoon regarding the bulletin from Victoria, B. C. Mr. Baldwin said:

"While I scarcely believe the report to be true, for it seems too good to be true, yet I realize that it is not impossible that Andrew may have arrived in Alaska, for to accomplish that feat was his most ardent desire."

"That he could have done so by this time provided his balloon carried him far enough eastward, say to some point on the sea, near the North Pole, is proven by the safe arrival of a captain of one of the whaling vessels fast in the ice off the north coast of Alaska after a six months' voyage."

"Andrew may have arrived at some point in the Chukchee peninsula off Northeastern Siberia last autumn, as Baron Nordenskiöld believed he would, and as Andrew himself thought he might and then, ice being in his way, across Bering Straits to Alaska. Personally I have held that Andrew would most likely be heard from in Franz Josef land and had about made complete arrangements to assist in the search for him in that region, my plans being to start next August."

### TWENTY-FIRST SESSION.

Grand Lodge A.O.U.W. Convenes.

Promotion and Presentation.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The Grand Lodge of California Ancient Order of United Workmen convened here today for its twenty-first annual session. Grand Master Workman Vinter called the meeting to order.

The first business transacted was the appointment of Grand Overseer George H. Bahr to the position of Grand Foreman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Grand Foreman A. F. Mackay of Los Angeles.

E. F. Joy, Past Grand Workman, of No. 20, was advanced to the position of Grand Overseer through the promotion of George Bahr. The Grand Lodge was then formally opened with the usual ceremonies.

A recess was declared to allow the Committee on Credentials to report, after which a large number of Past Master Workmen were introduced, and the Grand Lodge degree conferred upon them.

The Grand Lodge Journal of 1897 was accepted without reading. Following came the annual reports submitted by the Grand Officers and referred to the Committee on Distribution.

A pleasant feature of the morning session was the presentation of the surviving members of the Grand Lodge of 1877. They were introduced by Past Grand Master Workman William H. Barnes and welcomed by Grand Master Vinter. An appropriate response was then made by William H. Jordan.

### CLIMATE AND CROPS.

Still Not Enough Rain—Temperature More Favorable.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The following is a summary of the Weather Bureau's bulletin of the crop and climate conditions throughout the State for the week ending April 4:

The past week failed to bring relief from the unfavorable conditions which have characterized the season. The rainfall was far below the normal in all sections. Rain is badly needed throughout the State. Light showers occurred on the 2nd and in the northern portion, but a disappointing small amount of rain fell except in the vicinity of Red Bluff.

The temperature was more nearly normal than it has been for some weeks previous. The continuance of northerly winds and the absence of rain have caused the ground in portions of the great valleys to become so dry that it cannot be cultivated without irrigation. Reports of the preceding week concerning the great injury done to almonds, apricots and early peaches are confirmed. Grain is already beyond relief in many sections, and badly in need of rain in nearly all others. Stock is being moved to the Sierras and northern counties.

### RAIN FOR THE CROPS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

STOCKTON, April 5.—Rain commenced falling here at midnight, and while it is not as heavy as the farmers would like to see, there has been a steady precipitation, and all indications point to a good rainfall before morning.

The wind is blowing from the south and heavy clouds are hanging over the

city. Liberal rains are reported up the San Joaquin Valley, and the crops will be greatly benefited by the moisture.

### RAIN THROUGH THE VALLEY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SACRAMENTO, April 5.—Rain set in this evening about 11 o'clock, and is now falling at a lively rate. A word was received that a good downpour was received at Woodland.

### CATTLEMEN TO CONFER.

Californians Want to Get Their Stock Home Nevada.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A. J. Harrell, a cattleman of Tulare, who owns extensive ranges in Nevada, left hurriedly this afternoon for Reno, his object being to get together at Reno the principal cattlemen of Nevada, when an attempt will be made by the Californians to show that it is to the advantage of Nevada to have healthy stock from California brought into the State to be fattened.

It is expected that all the great ranges in both States will be represented in the gathering. J. R. Heller of Monterey will leave here Wednesday and will stop for the conference. The Secretary of Agriculture has issued an order to the effect that all cattle found to be free from disease after inspection would be permitted to enter Nevada. If the officials of that State did not object.

### WHERE IS PETER EAGAN?

Has a Fortune Awaiting Him in Chicago.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

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### TWENTY-FIRST SESSION.

Grand Lodge A.O.U.W. Convenes for Three Days.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The Grand Lodge of California Ancient Order of United Workmen, will convene this morning for its twenty-first annual session. The session promises to be of more than ordinary interest. The reports of the grand officers will show that the order has been very prosperous during the past year, and that the membership has increased.

Bringing the total up to over twenty thousand in California. This almost phenomenal growth began in September, 1896, and has continued ever since. Forty new lodges have been instituted during the past year. The lodge will continue in session three days.

### ARIZONA REBELLIOUS.

Not Disposed to Admit California Sheep and Cattle.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PHOENIX (Ariz.), April 5.—The Live-stock Sanitary Board of Arizona has been in session all day considering the proposition of the admission of California cattle as permitted in the recent modified order of the United States authorities. Arizona was reported to be in the best of condition, and the board, fearing importation of Texas fever, declined positively to issue orders authorizing the admission.

Dr. Norton, the Territorial veterinarian, is instructed to proceed to California, there to investigate the condition of the thousands of sheep now being shipped into the southern counties of the State into the northern part of the Territory. If any disease is found in the hands of sheep, they as well will be quarantined against.

### CONGRESS CAMP'S FATAL FIRE.

Two Lives Lost and Several Business Places Burned.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

CONGRESS (Ariz.), April 5.—The middle of Congress camp was destroyed by fire before daylight this morning, and two lives were lost; those of James Vidano, a saloon-keeper, and Gertrude Graham. The former ran into the street with a bundle of clothing and soon died of his burns. The woman was found in her room a charred mass.

The camp had no water supply, and nothing could be done save hurry the contents of buildings into the open. The fire started in a Chinese restaurant. The buildings destroyed include Herschewitz's general store, Sullivan's clothing store, Englehardt's grocery, Loy's restaurant and lodging-house, four restaurants and seven saloons. The loss is believed to exceed \$100,000, with little insurance. None of the property of the Congress Gold Mining Company was injured, as the camp was built just outside of the company's ground.

### TRAFFIC APPOINTED RECEIVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—A. B. Three has been appointed receiver of the Pacific Coast Home Supply Company of this city, at the instance of its creditors. The concern, which has been established for some years, was managed by C. K. Sturdevant, who attributes its failure to the Klondike boom, the company having laid in too large a stock for the trade it carried on. Its liabilities are estimated at \$15,000 and its assets at \$5000.

### UNLUCKY CONVICTS.

SAN QUENTIN, April 5.—There was another fight in the jail today. Charles Planda, a Mexican, under a sentence from Kings county, struck James Rouffo over the head with a brick, and knocking him senseless. Planda was placed in solitary confinement. Rouffo, who is considered a troublesome prisoner, is under life sentence for attempted train wrecking.

### Below Prosecution Rests.

SACRAMENTO, April 5.—The case against Frank Rowe, charged with the murder of his sister and brother, came up for trial before Judge Buckles today. The prosecution rested its case at noon, after proving that the deceased were poisoned by arsenic and making out a strong circumstantial case against the defendant. The defense will introduce its witnesses this afternoon.

### Resolutions of Commendation.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce of this city today adopted resolutions by which they are commending President McKinley during the recent Cuban crisis, and calling on California's Senators and Representatives to support the Chief Executive of the nation in his efforts to adjust the difficulty without a resort to war.

### Can't Cross the Line.

CARSON (Nev.), April 5.—Gov. Sader stated last night that cattle from California will be allowed to cross the State line.

### Chinese Labor Condemned.

SAN JOSE, April 5.—The Board of Supervisors today passed a resolution

condemning the employment of Chinese in the orchards, canneries and driers of Santa Clara county. This action was taken after discussion of the replacement of white help in the Milpitas cannery by Chinese labor.

### Will Hang Jones Ten.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Albert Hoff, the convicted murderer of Mrs. Mary Clute, appeared before Judge Carroll Cook today to receive sentence and was condemned to be executed on June 10 next. Hoff accepted his doom with characteristic serenity.

### Fell from a Car.

SACRAMENTO, April 5.—Mrs. Jennie Standart of Houghton, Butte county, fell from an electric car while it was in motion and received injuries which it is feared will be fatal.

### Election at Tacoma.

TACOMA (Wash.), April 5.—The Republicans elected all candidates on the general ticket by good majorities, and will control the Council.

### STRIKING TYPES FOOLED.

THE EMPLOYERS HAVE MORE MEN THAN THEY NEED.

Work Going on as Usual at San Francisco Despite the Action of the Union—Latter's Defeat Already Predicted.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Tonight there has been no sign of weakening by the employing printers, and those who have watched the strike closely predict that the strikers will be beaten. Late this afternoon the Typothetne held a meeting, and nearly all employers were present. There was no hint of conceding to the demands of the strikers. In fact, the trouble seems to have united all the employers, and there was a general expression of opinion that the strike must be fought to an end if the employers expected to retain control of their business.

Charles Crocker, of H. S. Crocker & Co., said: "As far as the Typothetne is concerned, there is no strike. It does not affect any of us. Our work goes on as usual, and as for men, we have a surplus. All day men are applying for positions, and if the union men persist in their demands the probable outcome will be the bringing into 'Frisk' of hundreds of printers who are in other cities."

The Typothetne has secured another member since yesterday, and thus we are strengthened instead of being weakened by the strike, and at all offices of the firms whose men had left them it was stated they were doing well with the present force. Of course, many of the new men are not equal to the old printers, but new men have been instituted, and all will be able to handle business.

Bosqui & Co. have made no attempt to run their printing department, and will not do so for the present.

"It is not for want of men," said Bosqui, "for I have had many applications, but I do not care to run. I cleaned up all of my work last week, so there is nothing to be done. The majority of the printers who have left the Typothetne have been subject to the United States statute upon the same subject. There was no difference of opinion expressed by the court, however, in the case of the Typothetne, as to the constitutionality of the statute."

In his dissenting opinion in this case Justice Story expounds with great precision and clearness the provisions of the act, and in doing so he teaches the following doctrine:

First.—That the power "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia" is not exclusively vested in Congress.

Second.—That if Congress does not exercise its constitutional power to organize and discipline the militia, the States may do so.

Third.—That when called into the service of the United States, the militia is subject to the government of the United States.

Fourth.—That the power to call forth the militia for the three purposes mentioned in the Constitution is not necessarily an exclusive power, but that the same may be exercised for constitutional purposes by the States, as an emergency, in respect to such portion of their militia as has not been called forth by the United States.

In respect to the first and second points it is the observed that Congress exercised the power to a limited extent in a statute enacted early in the century, by providing for an annual appropriation of \$200,000 for the purpose of providing arms and equipments for the whole body of the militia, either by purchase or manufacture, by and on behalf of the United States.

This statute was amended in 1857, the amendment providing as follows:

1. For an increase of the appropriation of \$200,000 for the purpose of providing arms, ordnance stores, quarters, masters' stores and camp equipment for issue to the militia.

2. That the power be apportioned among the States according to their Senators and Representatives in Congress, provided that the appropriation to any State shall not exceed the number of its militia, organized and unorganized militia, to each Senator and Representative to be entitled.

3. That the purchase or manufacture of the foregoing property shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of War in the same way as it is provided for the regular army, and shall remain the property of the United States and annually appropriated for by the Governors of the States.

In virtue of the provisions of this statute the National Guard of California has been supplied by the government with arms, haversacks, canteens, Webb belts, etc.

It will be observed that the amendment referred to is not the "enlisted, organized and unorganized" militia, and this in California and other States is known as the National Guard, and is not the militia in the sense of the statute to depend upon the existence of such an organization in the several States.

It is conceded that the whole body of the national militia—that is, all the able-bodied males of the age of 18 and 45—are subject to the call of the President.

But the fact that a portion of the body of the militia is subject to the call of the President, and is called forth in the same form in which they are organized.

On the contrary, the fact that they are so organized and drilled would seem to afford the very best reasons why they should be the first to be called forth.

Of course, when they are called forth and enter the service of the United States, they cease to be State militia, but prior to that time they are National Guard, simply represent a portion of the national militia, who, in virtue of the fact that Congress has provided for their organization, uniform and drill them, have been organized, uniformed and disciplined by the States, but who, on that account,

## THE MILITIA.

ITS STATUS IN TIME OF WAR, AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Unquestionable Powers of the President—Conflict of Opinion. The Militia May Be Called to Repel Invasion, Not to Invade.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

LOS ANGELES, April 5.—[To the Editor of The Times:] There appears to be confusion, uncertainty and conflict of opinion as to the authority of the President to call forth into the service of the United States that portion of the militia which is organized and uniformed by the States and is known as the National Guard.

This arises from the fact that, except in one particular, Congress has not exercised its constitutional power "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia," but has left it to the States, and the mistake is made of assuming that these organizations are the militia.

During the civil war each State was called on for its quota of troops, which were forthwith mustered into the service of the United States as volunteers, and over which their respective States had no further jurisdiction. There is some doubt as to the policy of a double control by the nation and the State, and that would necessarily occur in case the militia were used as militia and not as volunteers.

At the same time it would seem advisable to utilize men who are already organized and officered and ready for service. Possibly the plan may be adopted of disbanding each regiment and at once reuniting it in the United States service with the same officers and men.

### SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Day Dispatches Condensed.

A Montreal dispatch says Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ending March 30, 1898, were \$300,000, as compared with \$280,000 for the corresponding week of last year, an increase of \$20,000.

### Night Dispatches Condensed.

From Chicago comes word that the National W. T. U. has sent \$500 to Mary Lowe Dickinson for the relief of the Cubans.

A Copenhagen dispatch says that the triennial election for the Lower House of the Danish Parliament, held on the 27th inst., resulted in the radical left of thirteen.

A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Ottawa says that the price of wheat is rapidly rising there, the stocks being small.

The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has again lowered the record from Southampton. She arrived in New York on the 4th inst., having made the passage in five days and twenty hours, which is two hours and thirty-five minutes less time than her previous record.

### REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Arcadia R. de Alvarado and Arcadia A. de Rivera to Charles Doehrmann, all water rights and other rights in the Laguna and Salton rivers described as being 7.26 in part in and to certain water ditch, val con.

Commons College to John H. Dole, trustee, blocks 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644



(THE PUBLIC SERVICE.)

NO DECISION YET.

ANOTHER DELAY IN CHARGES AGAINST POLICEMEN.

Request from the Telegraph Companies for an Amendment of the Conduct Ordinance.

ARTHUR NOT TO BE HANGED.

JURY FIXES HIS PUNISHMENT AT LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

Two Burglars Sentenced to San Quentin—Elizabeth Richardson Gets Small Damages from the Street Railway Company.

No decision was rendered by the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday in the matter of the charges preferred against the department by James Gillott, which were investigated two weeks ago. The commissioners are said to be afraid that Gillott will sue the city in event of their sustaining his charges and punishing the officers complained against.

The telegraph companies want the conduct ordinance amended so as to make possible the maintenance of wires over houseposts for messenger cable-box connections, electrical clocks, special telegraph wires and other kindred service which are made a part of their business. The matter will be acted upon at the next meeting of the City Council.

The City Clerk has filed his third quarterly financial statement with the City Auditor.

A jury found yesterday that Charles Arthur was guilty of murder in the first degree for the killing of Mrs. Ransom, and fixed the punishment at life imprisonment. Arthur was well pleased with the verdict.

Burglars Charles Ansett and Harrison Oliver were each sentenced to serve five years in San Quentin yesterday by Judge Smith.

Elizabeth Richardson, who brought suit against the Main Street and Agricultural Park Railway Company to recover \$15,000 for being injured in a collision was yesterday awarded \$300 by Judge Van Dyke.

(AT THE CITY HALL.)

POLICE COMMISSION.

CASES CONSIDERED IN PRIVATE CAUCUS WITH THE CHIEF.

Gillott's Charges Worrying the Board, but No Agreement Yet Reached as to the Course to Be Followed.

In the regular public session of the Board of Police Commissioners, yesterday, there was little business transacted, except the consideration of applications for transfers of saloon licenses and appointment of special policemen. Before the open meeting, a much more interesting session was held behind the closed doors of the Mayor's private office. The intention was to have the proceedings of this session kept from the public, and Chief Glass "explained" to a visitor who desired to venture within the sacred precincts of that private office, that he "had something private to say to the commissioners." There was no wrangling, but the members evidently spent the time in the closed session in earnest consultation, and when they opened the public meeting there was nothing to tell that they had had anything but a most amicable discussion. The effort made to keep the proceedings secret failed.

The "private" matter which the Chief desired to communicate to the commissioners referred to the action of one of his policemen in releasing without bond a man whom he had arrested. This had come to the knowledge of certain of the members, and the Chief wanted to explain. There was nothing serious in the policeman's actions under the circumstances. He had arrested a man for some petty offense, and while taking him to the Police Station he had counteracted Justice Morrison. The prisoner appealed to the latter to secure his release, and the Justice told the policeman to release the man, who would appear in court the next day. The policeman did release the prisoner, and it was this fact alone which somebody had endeavored to make the basis of an investigation.

Another matter of more importance which was discussed at the private session was what decision should be rendered in the Foster case. This has been a source of worry to the members since the charges preferred by James Gillott were tried. There have been several elements entering into the matter which make it difficult for the commissioners to make their minds as to what to do. One of them, which explains itself, is that the men charged with wrong-doing by Gillott have "friends at court" who do not wish them punished. A third alleged reason for the delay in rendering the decision and the reason which will be assigned when the case is settled, is that if Gillott's charges are sustained and Foster and the officials at the City Jail are even reprimanded, Gillott may sue the city for false imprisonment and use any such decision by the commissioners as evidence.

There is by no means a unanimity of opinion on the matter. At least one of the members of the commission desires that Foster be either suspended or publicly reprimanded, believing that he has been overdone. Another member has declared that if Foster is reprimanded the jail officials should also be punished, and still another has declared that if there is anything wrong at the jail the Chief should come in for a scolding at the hands of the commission.

The decision which may be expected, judging from hints dropped by different members, is that the charges of Gillott were not sufficiently proven to justify severe punishment, and that the officers will not even be reprimanded. This decision was not arrived at yesterday, it being agreed that final action be deferred for at least another week. As soon as this agreement was reached in the Mayor's office, the members began their public session. Mr. Gillott was not present, being detained by important business. Edward Horn and George T. Woolley were granted a transfer of the license of the Avis saloon at No. 102 Court street. F. F. Brown and W. H. Carroll secured by transfer the license of the saloon of Hugh Smith at No. 102 North Los Angeles street. The license of A. W. Metz for the saloon at No. 534

South Spring street was transferred to Jesse Avis. John Ghio secured the license of the saloon of J. B. Lavagnin at No. 155 San Fernando street. The application of Antonio Perlich for appointment as a special officer was referred to the Chief for investigation.

The following applications for saloon license transfers were referred to the Chief: From W. R. King at No. 207 South Spring street to W. R. King and J. W. Briggs; also an application for a transfer from No. 604 Downey avenue to No. 616 Downey avenue, from P. Blind.

Compiling With the Ordinance.

In compliance with the ordinance recently adopted, changing the method of making application for permission to erect and maintain wires, the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company yesterday filed seven such applications. The permission is asked by the company indirectly, the persons to be served really making the requests. The promise that the wires shall be removed within ninety days is made in each application.

WILL NOT CONSIDER IT.

Source of the Last Offer of Cheap City Insurance Discovered.

The matter of placing the insurance on the city buildings, which expires on the 11th inst., and which is now in the hands of the Finance Committee of the City Council, may not be so difficult after all. At the last meeting of the committee an offer was made to take all the city insurance at the rate of 75 cents per \$100, and the statement was made that other companies would meet this cut in the rates. That is not now expected.

The "National Real Estate and Commercial Exchange," which purports to represent an insurance company that offers out rates for the city, is Eugene B. Stork's fake concern. Stork's connection with the offer is sufficient to discredit it, and it is not likely that any "war" in insurance rates will be precipitated by his appearance in the field.

City Clerk's Report.

City Clerk Hance has filed his third quarterly financial statement with City Auditor T. E. Nichols. It shows the following condition of the various funds allotted to him:

Salary account, City Clerk: Allowed, \$840; expended, \$642.50; balance, \$197.50.

Stationery and supplies: Allowed, \$1250; expended, \$739.15; balance, \$510.85.

Salary account, custodian: Allowed, \$3540; expended, \$3105; balance, \$435.

Expense, custodian: Allowed, \$3000; expended, \$1431.61; balance, \$1568.39.

Elections: Allowed, \$1000; expended, \$873.05; for Board of Education election, \$227.11; deficit, \$300.16.

WANT IT AMENDED.

Telegraph Companies Request a Change in the Conduct Ordinance.

A special meeting of the Council Committee, to which was referred the matter of the extension of the underground-wire ordinance, was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of conferring with representatives of the telegraph companies in regard to placing wires underground. The committee is composed of Councilmen Nickell, Mathews and Ashman. President Silver, Councilman Toll and others were in attendance at the meeting.

Superintendent Frank Jaynes of the Western Union Telegraph Company and Superintendent L. W. Storror of the Postal Telegraph Company had requested an audience of the committee. Mr. Jaynes said there were many branches of the telegraph business which would be destroyed by the rigid enforcement of the ordinance, and he therefore had requested that the meeting be held in order that the matter of the necessity for amending the ordinance might be considered. The messenger service, the call-box system, would have to be abandoned, he declared. If the Council compelled the District Messenger companies to place their wires underground, because there was not enough revenue in the business to justify the expense of such work, Newspaper private wires would also have to be disconnected and removed, and in event of large political or other gatherings it would be impossible for the telegraph companies to place newspaper or other wires in the convention hall. He also called attention to the electric-clock system, on which there are now about eighty clocks in this city, and said that these could not be operated. He explained that in the district service only a few wires were needed, and while he did not ask permission to maintain poles, he wanted the ordinance so amended that house-top wires in releasing without bond a man whom he had arrested. This had come to the knowledge of certain of the members, and the Chief wanted to explain. There was nothing serious in the policeman's actions under the circumstances. He had arrested a man for some petty offense, and while taking him to the Police Station he had counteracted Justice Morrison. The prisoner appealed to the latter to secure his release, and the Justice told the policeman to release the man, who would appear in court the next day. The policeman did release the prisoner, and it was this fact alone which somebody had endeavored to make the basis of an investigation.

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(AT THE COURT HOUSE.)

A LIFE SENTENCE.

MURDERER ARTHUR NOT TO BE HANGED FOR HIS CRIME.

Just Enough Insanity Evidence Introduced to Save His Life—Arthur is Well Satisfied With the Result of the Trial.

A jury yesterday found Charles H. Arthur guilty of murder in the first degree for the killing of Mrs. Ransom, and fixed the punishment at imprisonment for life. Judge Smith will pronounce sentence upon Arthur next Saturday.

The jury was out four hours. On the first day they sat ten in favor of the death penalty. Just enough evidence had been introduced to raise a doubt in the minds of two of the jurors as to Arthur's moral responsibility, and they held out for less severe punishment. A compromise was finally reached by agreeing upon a life sentence.

Yesterday was devoted to the argument, and the case did not go to the jury until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The jury was taken out to dinner an hour later, and returned to the Court house at 6:30 o'clock. At 8 o'clock the foreman announced that a verdict had been reached. Arthur was not visibly affected when the verdict was read. Afterward he chatted pleasantly with the court officers around him, and seemed well satisfied with the result of the trial. He laughed as he talked, and said that he had no ill-feeling toward any of those who had prosecuted him.

Arthur's daughters and his children are also well satisfied with the verdict. They made the fight to save his life, and did not expect a lighter verdict than the one given.

BURGERS SENTENCED.

Oliver and Ansett Get Five Years Each in Prison.

Judge Smith yesterday morning sentenced Harrison Oliver and Charles Ansett, convicted last week of burglary, to serve five years each in San Quentin. Oliver was brought up from Santa Monica, where he stole a load of coal belonging to the public school. Ansett came from Puente, where he had been doing a wholesale business as a barley thief.

SUIT OVER CALKINS'S ESTATE.

A suit was brought by F. G. Calkins against the Equitable Building and Loan Association to obtain possession of fifteen shares of stock of the association, valued at \$152, was tried yesterday before Judge Van Dyke. Calkins claims that the stock was assigned to him by his uncle, Daniel Calkins, who died about a year ago.

A complaint for intervention was filed by Robert Yeomans, administrator of the estate of Daniel Calkins. The suit is really between F. G. Calkins and Yeomans, and the Mutual Building and Loan Association is only nominally interested in the action.

A few months before his death Daniel Calkins went to live with his nephew, who was during that time made over to him as a gift the stock now in controversy. Yeomans alleges that the old man was unduly influenced, and that he was incompetent at the time the transfer to his nephew was made. The case was submitted.

AN INSANE CENTENARIAN.

Senora Marcenaria Suarez Said to Have Lost Her Mind.

A complaint was issued yesterday from the County Clerk's office charging Marcenaria Suarez, who is said to be past 100 years old, with insanity. She will be examined to-day before one of the Superior Judges.

Señora Suarez was an early settler in Los Angeles, having come here over a half century ago. For some time she has lived with her daughter, Mrs. Villa Obos, on Maple avenue near Pico street. Of late years her mind has failed rapidly. The old woman now has a delusion that she owns the earth, and in spite of her years will take forcible possession of the houses in the neighborhood where she lives and vigorously defend the premises against all comers.

The complaint was issued at the instance of Mrs. Obos, daughter of Señora Suarez. She was unable to tell yesterday how old her mother is, but gave her age as 70 and said that she is certain her mother has lived more than a century.

DIAMOND AND BLACK DIAMOND.

Crescent Coal Company Sues a Business Rival.

A suit brought by the Crescent Coal Company against the Diamond Coal Company to restrain the defendant from using its present name and to recover \$20,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by the defendant's use of such name was partially tried yesterday before Judge York in Department Two.

The plaintiff company claims that the defendant company is infringing on a right which it acquired when it purchased the business of good will of the Black Diamond Coal Company in 1892. Two years after the absorption of the Black Diamond Coal Company by the Crescent Coal Company the present Diamond Coal Company sprang into existence. The plaintiff claims that the similarity of name was adopted for the purpose of misleading the public and to enable the new company to start out on a reputation that had already been made. The case was not concluded.

REFUSE TO PAY THE SALARY.

Supervisors Deny the Demand of Township Justice Clerk Young.

The County Board of Supervisors will not reconsider its action in denying the demand of William Young for a salary as clerk of the Township Court. This salary, amounting to \$50 a month, was paid until four months ago, when the board decided that the Legislature had not provided for the employment of a clerk in the Township Court. After that the continued demands presented by Mr. Young have not been honored.

The amount now claimed as due is \$200 and as Mr. Young threatened to bring suit on the claim the board decided to consult the District Attorney in reference to the matter. An opinion was presented to the board yesterday written by Asst. Dist. Atty. Holton, in which he holds that the clerk for a Township Justice Clerk is not a legal one.

The section of the code establishing the compensation of Justices of the Peace provides that they shall have such fees as are allowed by law, provided their compensation does not amount to more than \$1,000, which may be paid in monthly installments of \$83.33-1/3 per month for their services in criminal cases, and that no claim in excess of the sum of \$1000 per annum shall be allowed or paid.

Another section provides that Justices of the Peace may collect for their own use a fee of \$3 in all criminal cases and no other fee whatever.

After outlining the sections referred to

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flusings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Bloating on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Prolonged Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure sick headaches. For a Weak Stomach

Impaired Digestion Disordered Liver IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival

And have the LARGEST SALE of any Family Medicine in the World. 25c. at all Drug Stores.

Asst. Dist. Atty. Holton says: "From the foregoing statutes it will be observed that the law has provided for paying Justices of the Peace for all services in criminal actions and proceedings up to \$25 cases in a year at the rate of \$3 in each case. This is full payment for all services necessary to be rendered by a Justice in each case, and until that amount of work has been done, it is my opinion that no legal charge for services rendered by a Justice of the Peace can be made against this county in addition to the \$3 per case allowed by law."

NOT A FANCY PRICE.

Miss Richardson Obtains \$300 for Being Injured by a Street Car.

Judge Van Dyke rendered a decision yesterday in the damage suit brought by Miss Elizabeth Richardson against the Main Street and Agricultural Park Railway Company, awarding the plaintiff \$300. Miss Richardson was run into one night while driving across the Main street track at Eleventh street in a spring wagon. She was struck by cars running in both directions and sustained serious injuries. The damages for the suit against the company are \$15,000.

The case was tried before Judge Van Dyke without a jury.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

Miscellaneous Driftwood Thrown Into the Courts.

DESERTED BY HER HUSBAND. The application of Kate D. Dempsey for a divorce from D. Dempsey was granted yesterday by Judge Allen. The decree was on the ground of desertion and cruelty. The plaintiff and defendant were married at Frazee City, Minn., July 20, 1880. Over a year ago they moved to this city, since which time Dempsey has deserted his wife. The custody of their little boy, who is 8 years old, was awarded to the mother.

PROBATE OF WILL. Thomas Hall and Samuel Hall filed a petition yesterday for probate of the will of Thomas Spencer Hall, deceased. The petitioners are appointed in the will as executors. The estate consists principally of a ranch in La Cañada, containing 321 acres, and is valued at \$25,000.

WIFE SUES HUSBAND. Mrs. Rose M. Dale filed a suit yesterday against her husband, R. C. Dale, to recover \$1000 on a promissory note executed four years ago.

An Infringed Patent. The suit of D. C. Wilgus against John P. Van Seckle is being tried before Judge Wellborn and a jury in the United States Circuit Court. The case is one in which \$5000 is asked as damages for infringement of a patent of a lawn sprinkler. The present action was begun in August of last year, but in one way or another the matter has been in the courts for several years.

BROWN'S HOT AIR FURNACE Fits the climate and pocketbook. Heating houses, halls, etc., a specialty. 123 E. Fourth.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The favorite signature of Dr. H. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Easter Tans.

Our showing of the new Tan Shoes is most opportunely complete for Easter shoppers. The lines include the very latest and noblest creations in both low and high styles.

Vici Kid in several shades—some with cloth and some with fancy vesting tops. The Oxfords are priced \$2 and upward. The high shoes \$3.50 and up.

EVERY-STAUB SHOE CO.

Byrne Building, Broadway near Third. "Always satisfactory to all buyers."

Her Life Saved

By Consumption's Conqueror.

"My niece says Microbe Killer saved her life after doctors gave her up with consumption. My sister is never without it."—G. M. Fisher, 475 South Broadway, Pasadena, Cal. Hundreds of others. Drugs and poison fail. Microbe Killer. Bottle 50c. Call or write for complete proofs and free samples.

MICROBE KILLER

212 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

PIONEER BROADWAY DRY GOODS HOUSE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

221 and 223 S BROADWAY.

What Will be Worn and Where to Find It.

EASTER SUGGESTIONS.

At the Glove Counter. Ready-to-Wear Skirts

All of fashion's up-to-date colorings are shown; qualities were never better and prices never lower than the following:

REAL KID—4-button	\$1.25	SKIRTS—Used and bound	\$3.25
\$2.25 SUEDE GLOVES—	\$1.60	BIOCRADE SILK SKIRTS—finished seams	\$6.75
AT SPECIAL	\$2.00		
50 dies 2-clasp Gloves	\$1.00		

White and Colored Coaching Parasols for Fancy Footlads in Rich Printings for Special Exhibit of Vellings for Costumes Ready-to-Wear for New Novelties in Ladies' Neckwear for Fancy Hosiery and Shirt Waists for

Easter

To Weak Men.

Dr. Sanden Offers a Special Mode of Treatment Which Never Fails to Cure.

SPECIAL TREATMENT.

The use of Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt has become so general for all kinds of nervous and chronic weakness that it has urged Dr. Sanden to construct a Belt adapted especially to this class of sufferers. He has perfected an appliance which permeates all the vital organs with a steady flow of electric current, and cures all cases of Weakness, Swollen Veins, Wasting Weakness, etc. Permanent cures are effected.

It Will Cure You

DR. A. T. SANDEN

221 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. Dr. Sanden's office is UP.

Special Notice—STAIRS. His Belts cannot be bought in drug stores.

\$500 REWARD Will be paid for one of these Belts which falls to general current of electricity.

That Can

marked Cottolene, contains the shortening that makes everything else in the market more fit for food. It is the sign of a healthy household, where lard has been thrown aside; wherein thrift and good living and freedom from dyspepsia result from the use

OF COTTOLENE

Genuine Cottolene is sold every-where under every trade-mark. Made only where in one to ten pound yellow tins with red labels in corded glass bottles. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. The N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Montreal.

Dr. Talcott & Co.,

The Leading Specialists in Southern California Treating

Diseases of Men Only

Every form of weakness, blood taint, discharges, varicose, piles, ruptures and results of badly-treated gonorrhea. Our practice is confined to these troubles and absolutely nothing else.

To show our sincerity and ability

We Will Not Ask for Money Until Cure is Effected.

We mean this statement emphatically, and it is for everybody.

Corner Third and Main Streets over Wells-Fargo

PHILLIPS & MUNTON, 339 South Broadway, Spring St.

NEW SUITINGS - NEW TROUSERINGS.

GENUINE - Scotch Golf Sticks, \$1.50. Ladies! Ladies! Complete line Low Prices. AVERY CYCLERY, 410 South Broadway. DOSCH, 303 S. Broadway

3-in. 4-in. size I Irrigating Hose

Of course these are for a short time only. What you want you must give me a few days to get. The supply don't meet the demand. If you want samples I'll be glad to send them. This is the cheapest and best hose ever offered. It lasts—that's enough.

W. H. HOEGEE, 130 to 136 South Main Street. Phone Main 68.

One Bottle Cures points in the back, stone in the bladder, Bright's disease, renal trouble, nervousness of urine, brick dust in eyes, red-veining of children, gravel, gall stones, thick mucus, heady urines, dropsy, diabetes, rheumatism. Send your name to W. F. McBurney, 415 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal., for sample of Hoegee's Kidney and Bladder Tonic. Express prepaid 14c.

Stetson \$5.00 Hats

Miller \$5.00 Hats

For Only... \$2.50

Blacks, Browns, Maples, Pearls and other shades, in both stiff and soft styles, in all sizes. All new goods. Elegant lines of...

\$3.50 Hats for \$1.75

\$3.00 Hats for \$1.50

Get your Easter Hat at

The Bankrupt-Stock-Co's Sale.

AT THE FASHION, 251 South Broadway. Byrne Building.

A Restful Pose

Now is the time to buy Hammocks. All colors and all prices, AT Barker Bros.

"ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST." Send for Catalogue. Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, (Stinson Block). 250-254 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

TODAY'S BABY CARRIAGE PRICES.

Baby will have a new Carriage when you learn how we have priced them for the day.

\$6.75 with parasol \$5.10

Handsome ones, with rattan body, upholstered in corded grass, silk plush, noiseless rubber tires, foot-brake, and silk parasol \$12.00

\$30.00 Carriage \$22.50

Southern California Furniture Co., 312-314 S. Broadway.







**BOARD OF TRADE.**  
**Receives a Pettish Reply from a**  
**Telegraph Company.**  
 The directors of the Board of Trade met yesterday afternoon. The Committee on Transportation made its report on the matter of trade relations with the South American republics and Mexico, stating that the joint committee from the three commercial bodies concluded that definite arrangements cannot be made at this time.  
 A letter was received from the super-

After great hardship the Workman party reached Salt Lake City in a badly-demoralized shape. They remained there a month to rest up and refit. There were twenty-one persons in the party, and the then-youthful William did a man's work in standing guard and attending to all the details while on the march and in camp.

# Happy Homes

are those where health is the first consideration, and where **MIL FRESE'S HAMBURG TEA** is kept on hand to ward off Stomach Disorders in their first approach. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

[illegible]

<b>At 15¢ each</b>	Men's All Silk and Satin <b>FOUR-IN-HANDS</b> in all the latest colorings, all sizes fitted and well made.	<b>15¢</b>
<b>At 50¢ each</b>	Men's Laundered <b>GOLF SHIRTS</b> , in new, dainty figured and solid colors of all sizes. <b>PERFECT</b> for the office, have one pair of reversible <b>link cuffs</b> , and ties to match. <b>SHIRTS</b> are the "Standard" brand, value, <b>1/2</b> sizes 14 to 17.	<b>50¢</b>
<b>At 12½¢ pr</b>	Boys' and Girls' School <b>Hose</b> in <b>100</b> pairs, and <b>Mercede</b> heavy socks, good value for <b>25¢</b> , on sale, at, per pair	<b>12½¢</b>
<b>At 25¢ pr</b>	Ladies' Fine quality Imported <b>Mac-Cotton</b> <b>Hose</b> in plain and fancy drop-shells, black with white soles and white feet, Hermsdorf fast black and white, our regular 3/4 quality.	<b>25¢</b>
<b>At \$1 each</b>	<b>LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS</b> in fine quality black and white, with full length sleeves, and full umbrellas style, good value for <b>\$1.50</b> , on sale, at, each	<b>\$1.00</b>
<b>At \$1 each</b>	Ladies' New <b>Shirt Waists</b> in a select assortment of new, dainty checked, striped and plaid effects, made with full blouse fronts, detachable collars, cuffs, and fancy shirt-waist back, <b>\$1.50</b> waist, on sale, at, each	<b>\$1.00</b>

**CONSUMPTION CURED** THE IMPROVED TUBERCUL TREATMENT of Dr. C. H. Wintern placed within the reach of all the remarkably low price of \$ month. Patients treated at home or at the Institute. Symptom blank and Treatise on "Consumption, its Cause and Cure" sent free. Koch Medical Institute 329 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, C

160, 162 and 164 North Main Street.  
United States Hotel Building.











## City Briefs.

The ladies of the First Christian Church will have an Easter sale of handkerchiefs, aprons and small articles at the church parlors, Eleven and Hope, tomorrow, beginning at 10.

Special sale of Indian baskets at Campbell's Curio Store, just got in a big lot of squaw caps, from \$1 to \$2. This is a good chance to get a basket cheap.

Indian baskets, blankets, pottery, Mexican sarapes, rag figures, opals, filigree and California souvenirs. Campbell's Curio Store, 325 South Spring street.

Lee Kwai Sing, No. 326 South Spring street, oldest storekeeper in the city, carries the finest Chinese and Japanese goods. Entire stock selling at any price.

Hand & McNally's official map of Alaska, with cover for 25 cents. Times counting room, or mailed to any address for the same price.

Indian basket sale at Campbell's. 100 Indian baskets from \$1 to \$2. Campbell's Curio Store, 325 South Spring street.

Special sale of Indian baskets, 20 to 25 per cent. below regular prices. Campbell's Curio Store, 325 South Spring street.

Five hundred Indian baskets at big reductions for ten days. Campbell's Curio Store, 325 S. Spring street.

Johnston and Murphy's men's tan shoes, \$5. \$7. 12 1/2. Is it not today. Burns, 240 South Spring street.

Ladies, do not forget me. Fine store, low prices, kind attention. Dosch, 303 South Broadway.

Dr. C. Edgar Smith, female, rectal diseases. Lankershim bldg. Green 491. Indian basket sale at Campbell's.

The Jonathan Club will give a ladies' night next Monday. There will be music and dancing.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph Company's office, three, at the corner of the Hoop Co. Miss Jewett Plumbback.

A. G. Rivera, with whom Joe Romero had a street altercation Saturday night, says the row was not over the Cuban question and that A. J. Flores was not in the party. Flores had trouble elsewhere and with other persons.

The funeral of Mrs. Jennie Wilson, wife of Police Officer A. M. Wilson, took place yesterday afternoon from the Church of the Ascension, Boyle Heights. As many of Mr. Wilson's brother officers as could be spared from duty attended the obsequies as a mark of respect.

Frank Segger, son of an ex-policeman, was arrested yesterday by Officers Davis and Robbins on the charge of embezzling \$1,000 from his employer, Robert E. Sheppard. He gave bond for his appearance for trial two weeks hence. Segger's brother was sent to Whittier some time ago.

**LOOKING AT STREET WORK.**  
Officials from Spokane Here on an Inspecting Tour.

Mayor E. D. Olmstead, president of the Board of Public Works W. P. Weymouth, chairman of the Street Committee J. S. Schiller and City Engineer Otto Welle, all of Spokane, Wash., who are making a study of the Coast for the purpose of examining street work with a view to adopting at home the best they can find, were entertained at luncheon yesterday by the city officers and other prominent citizens at Maison Dorée. The function was entirely informal. Ex-Mayor T. E. Rowan acted as toastmaster and a number of short speeches were made.

After the dinner the visitors were shown over the city by Mayor Snyder and others. The party will leave for the north today.

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Guadalupe Ruiz, 23 years of age and a native of California, and Anita Salgado, 15 years of age, also a native of California; both residents of Santa Monica.

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JAMES—On March 29, 1898, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. James.

HANLON—In this city, April 4, 1898, Michael Hanlon, a native of Ireland, aged 42 years. Funeral from parlors of Orr & Hines, No. 647 South Broadway, at 10 a.m., April 6, 1898. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

LOGAN—In this city, April 3, 1898, Anthony Logan, aged 34 years.

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MCCARTY—At Sisters' Hospital, Tuesday, April 5, Thomas Jefferson McCarty, aged 43 years.

Funeral from Castle Hall, K. of P., No. 108 North Spring street, Thursday, at 2 p.m. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery.

**FUNERAL NOTICE.**  
GINSER—In this city, April 5, J. F. Ginser. Funeral April 6, at 2 p.m., from undertaking parlors of Orr & Hines, 647 South Broadway. Friends invited.

Members of Gaudet Lodge, No. 129, K. of P., are requested to meet at Castle Hall, No. 108 North Spring street, Thursday, at 1:30 p.m., to attend the funeral of our late brother, Dr. T. J. McCarty. Funeral from the Castle Hall, Interment at Evergreen Cemetery. By order of J. C. C.

**MARRIAGE RECORD.**  
HEWITT-BILLMEYER—At the home of the bride's mother, 1122 East Adams street, Los Angeles, March 29, 1898, by Rev. James Parsons. Fred Palmer Hewitt and Mattie Glenn Billmeyer, both of Los Angeles.

**BIRTH RECORD.**  
LIBMAN—March 22, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Libman, a son.

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Will check baggage at your residence in any point. No. 218 W. First street. Tel. M. 249.

**ANOTHER BANKRUPTCY.**  
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## FRENCHY, A FOOTPAD

CAUGHT BY DETECTIVES LAST NIGHT IN HIS ROOM.

He Made a Violent Fight for Freedom But was Landed in the City Jail.

TWO OF HIS COMRADES ESCAPED.

JUMPED THROUGH A WINDOW AND GOT AWAY IN THE DARK.

The Gang of Thugs That Have Been Terrorizing the Hill District Broken Up—The Captured Highwayman Identified.

One of the three footpads who robbed Messrs. Kemper and Welner at Cottage Grove avenue and Buena Vista streets and held up Joseph Kubo at Pearl street and Bellevue avenue on Monday night is in jail, and his two confederates are known to the police.

Last night Detectives Goodman and Flammer raided the cottage on the northwest corner of Pearl street and Bellevue avenue about 11 o'clock, and surprised all the footpads in the house, where they were rooming with a Mrs. Westphalen, the landlady of the house.

Mrs. Westphalen got up and readily aided the detectives to find the footpads, the cause of two of the thugs making their escape, but the third one, after a hard fight, was captured.

When The Times published the account of the Monday-night hold-up, several citizens living in the vicinity notified the police that within the past two weeks three suspicious-looking characters had taken rooms at the house of Mrs. Westphalen, which was right in the midst of the circle surrounding the location of the recent robberies.

Detectives Goodman and Flammer investigated the reports, and from the description of the lodgers became convinced that they were the highwaymen, and, in consequence, were arranging for a round-up, when early last night they learned that they would have to work quickly or lose their game. The men had evidently got and of the sudden floating about, and were getting ready to leave.

The officers lost no time. Flammer went to the back door of the house, while Goodman knocked at the front door. The inside door was protected by a screen, which was hooked, and Mrs. Westphalen refused to open it to allow Goodman to enter, even after he had told her he was an officer and wanted to talk to her three roomers. She demanded that Goodman produce a search warrant, and it was only when the detective said he was coming in anyhow that she opened the door.

As she did so the light in one of the side rooms of the house was extinguished and two men sprang from a window and ran away into the darkness with Flammer in full pursuit. Goodman pushed his way through the door and in a room in the rear of the house discovered a man hiding under the mattress on the bed. The officer dragged the man out and placed him under arrest, but instead of submitting quietly the man showed fight and the detective had a lively tussle over the floor. Flammer's arrival ended the matter and the captive was handcuffed.

A search was made for the other two men, but they had such an advantage over the officers in being thoroughly familiar with the surroundings that it was well nigh impossible to follow them even for a short distance. Flammer made a great effort, but being unacquainted in the neighborhood and there being no lights quickly lost track of his men and returned to aid his associate.

At the station the captured footpad gave the name of Frenchy and refused to talk. He was positively identified by one of the men he held up, as to his guilt, although he had no explanation for his actions in hiding in the bed or for those of his companions in running away.

Mrs. Westphalen said that two of the men, the two who escaped, came to her house for a room about three weeks ago. They gave the names of Danny Burns and Billy and that is the only names she ever knew. Frenchy, whose name she did not know, came to the house only a week ago, being brought by the other men. The landlady knew nothing about the occupations or habits of her roomers; didn't know whether they were out late at night or not. In fact, the lady knew nothing that would aid the detectives.

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Easter will soon be here—next Sunday.

Leave order for your Easter suit today—will have it ready in good time.

Why? Have engaged extra force of good tailors for the occasion.

Plenty of new material. Suit to order, \$20.00 and higher.

Trousers, \$6.00 to \$14.00. Order your Easter suit today.

All my work guaranteed—one year.

Repaired, too—free.

B. GORDAN, TAILOR.

Buy Gloves of a Glove House.

Easter Glove Headquarters.

FOR months we have been preparing for our new store and the Easter glove trade.

We have brought a stock of gloves to Los Angeles that would command attention in New York or Chicago, by reason of its great variety and excellence. How natural it is that the best gloves should find the best store and the best dressed women should find both.

The Unique Kid Glove and Corset House

245 S. Broadway.

Two Doors South of Boston Store

You needn't fear indigestion and kindred complaints resulting from eating hot bread and biscuits.

Why? Because you can secure

DR. FOX'S Health Baking Powder.

IT IS A PEPSIN CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER.

This Store Is doing more to help the Ladies than most folks know. Just look at our

SPECIALS FOR TODAY

—a line of the choicest TRIMMED HATS at

\$1.95, \$2.25, \$2.45, \$2.75, \$2.95, \$3.25, \$3.45 and \$3.95.

The MILLINERY WORLD 125 SOUTH SPRING ST.

Popular CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE

Ladies, we've got just what you want—Bargains in Suits, Jackets and Skirts.

217 South Spring Street.

Easter Hats.

AT Elite Millinery, 249 S. Broadway.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

142-144 North Spring St.

Phone M 529.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

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## Half-price Dress Stuffs.

Continuation of the Winooski Mills Sale

Every yard of these goods is a new spring style bought by us at auction for average half price. The Winooski Mills' failure threw 3700 pieces of Dress Goods into the auction room and they were sold, together with 600 pieces of Silk, at what they would bring. We secured 838 pieces, and marvelous as has been the selling, there are plenty left. Come today for the grandest values you ever heard tell of. Here are some of the prices:

## Colored Dress Goods.

50c Novelty Crepons, 40 inches, at 25c.  
40c Black Brilliantine, 36 inches, 25c.  
60c Fancy Roman Stripes, 48 inches, 25c.  
60c Fancy Brocade Mohairs, 40 inches, 25c.  
60c Ottoman Plaids, 44 inches, at 29c.  
75c All-wool Checks, 46 inches, 35c.  
60c Novelty Bourettes, at 35c.  
\$1.00 Wool Creponette, 44 inches, 50c.  
\$1.00 Wool Tailor Checks, 46 inches, 50c.  
\$1.25 Bicycle Suits, 48 inches, 69c.  
\$1.25 Wool Mixed Coverts, 52 inches, 69c.  
\$1.25 Kerseys and Melton Cloths, 52 inches, 69c.  
\$1.50 Silk and Wool Novelities, 44 inches, 79c.

## Black Dress Goods.

50c Novelty Crepons, 36 inches, at 25c.  
40c Black Brilliantine, 36 inches, 25c.  
60c Whipcord Serges, 38 inches, 25c.  
60c Storm Serges, 38 inches, 29c.  
60c Brocade Serges, 36 inches, 35c.  
75c Jacquard Novelities, 44 inches, 50c.  
85c Eplingalines and Bedford Cords, 50c.  
85c Silk Finished Henriettes, 44 inches, 50c.  
\$1.00 Satin Solids, 50 inches, 75c.  
\$1.00 French Creponette, 48 inches, 75c.  
\$1.00 All-wool Drap d'Ete, 44 inches, 75c.  
\$1.35 Whipcord Serges, 50 inches, 85c.

## Black and Colored Silks.

60c Kai Kai Wash Silks, at 29c.  
60c Habutai Silks, 21 inches, 35c.  
85c Changeable Brocade Silks, 50c.  
85c Black Taffeta Silk, 20 inches, 59c.  
\$1.00 All-silk Faille, at 59c.  
85c Black Gros de Londres Silks, 50c.  
\$1.00 Black Brocade Satins, 20 inches, 90c.  
\$1.00 Black Taffeta Silk, 27 inches, 69c.  
\$1.00 Black Satin Duchesse, at 75c.  
\$1.25 All-silk Taffetas, 20 inches, 85c.  
\$1.50 Heavy All-silk Taffeta, 22 inches, \$1.00.  
\$1.35 Satin Duchesse, 24 inches, \$1.00.



## A Superb Showing of Pattern Hats for Easter.

In our Millinery Parlors you will find the creations of Ethel Meyer, Mechmiviez-Tuvey, Caroline Reboux, Linn Faulkner, and our own best efforts. New ideas have been entrusted in the department, new trimmings and new facilities for selling. A grand display is awaiting you here. Prices range from \$2.50 to \$4. We firmly believe that our margin of profit is smaller than any other Millinery Store in Los Angeles. For instance, we will place on sale today 75 handsomely trimmed hats, every one a "made" hat, which

are worth from \$3.50 to \$4.50 as others price them, at the irresistible price of, each..... \$2.50

Then, too, we will sell Black Straw Walking Hats, which would be considered honest values for \$1.00, at..... 69c

## Easter Shoes for Women, \$3.

Just as neat and desirable as the high you paid \$4.00 for, even \$3.00. As a matter of fact among our \$3.00 lines are regular \$5.00, \$4.50, \$4 and \$3.50 shoes.

Vici Kid, patent-leather and dongola kid, button or lace, new toe shapes and comfortable

lasts. Our's is the strongest line of \$3.00 shoes in Los Angeles; 10 different styles to select from and every form of foot from the long thin foot to the fat, chubby foot. See them in the window today.

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